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MARLBOROUGH TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

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HISTORICAL SOUVENIR
AND
OFFICIAL PROGRAM

JUNE 10-19, 1960

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Joyce E. York, Prop.

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To the Hon. Governor, Rep. Governor, Magistrates and Deputies
of the General Court now assembled in Boston.

The Humble Petition of several of the inhabitants of Sudbury, whose names are here underwritten sheweth:- That whereas your Petitioners have lived divers years in Sudbury, and God hath been pleased to increase our children, which are now divers of them grown to man's estate: and wee, many of us grown into years, so that wee should bee glad to see them settled before the Lord take us away from hence, as also God having given us some considerable quantity of cattle so that wee are so straightened that wee cannot so comfortably subsist as could be desired; and some of us having taken some pains to view the country; wee have found a place which lyeth westward about eight miles from Sudbury, which wee conceive might be comfortable for our subsistence.

"It is therefore the humble request of your Petitioners to this Hon'd Court, that you would be pleased to grant unto us eight miles square for to make a plantation.

"If it shall please this Hon's Court to grant our Petition, it is further then the request of your Petitioners to this Hon'd Court, that, you will be pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Banforth, of Liestenul Fisher to lay out the bounds of the Plantation, and we shall satisfy those whom this Hon'd Court shall please to employ in it.

"So apprehending this weighty occasion, we shall no further trouble this Hon'd Court but shall ever pray for your happiness

Edmund Rice.
William Ward.
Thomas King.
John Woods.

Thomas Goodnow.
John Ruddocke.
Henry Rice.
John Howe.
Edward Rice.

John Bent Sen'r.
John Maynard.
Richard Newton.
Peter Bent.





Greetings from the Office of the Mayor



Marlboro takes pleasure in welcoming you to its Tercentenary Celebration. The program is well rounded with a series of events that will appeal to a variety of tastes. We hope you will find much to interest you during the nine days of festivities.

To the many people who have contributed to the success and who have worked so diligently for this endeavor I offer the grateful thanks of the citizenry of this community. Your tireless efforts for the success of this celebration will live on as a tribute to the dedicated pioneers who have made Marlboro "the city with a heart in the heart of New England."

Marlboro has a habit of entrenching itself in the hearts of its sons and daughters. Replies to the invitation to attend our Tercentenary Celebration, which were received from all over the United States, bore unanimous testimony to the affection of the writers and the wealth of happy nostalgic memories which were aroused in their minds by this celebration. Returning former residents will have an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and former associations and to meet the many new families who have made Marlboro their home and who have added so much to the life and spirit of this city.

To those who come to Marlboro for the first time, we extend our special greetings and hope that your visit with us will prove agreeable and rewarding. We thank you from the depths of our hearts for this visit with us, and for your presence during our celebration. May the memory of your time spent in Marlboro during these days be a joy and pleasure to you in the years to come.

Kusun J. Haddad

The Lords of Whipsuppenike

The settlers came in 1674 and found a small defenseless band of natives of about fifty in number. A half century before the Pilgrims came to America, it is estimated by some historians, as many as 100,000 Indians inhabited the New England region, and then some lethal plague struck killing one in ten so that when the pioneers strode West along the Indian trail from Sudbury they found only the remnants of a once strong race living on their planting field, referring to their land as Whipsuppenike, "the place of sudden death".

The settlers were welcomed by the Indians who found in them protection from the constant menace of marauding Indian tribes. They were of the Pennacooks whose seat of government was what is now Concord, N. H., and are sometimes referred to as the Nipmuck Indians although the word "Nipmuck" is merely a description of the area in which they lived, "abounding in small ponds and streams." They were a fine appearing people, tall and straight, dignified in bearing, intelligent, and quick to learn. Their skin was copper red, hair black and straight, eyes black and vision good. They generally had but one wife and showed great affection for their children.

The Indian women built wigwams, tilled garden plots, cooked, made clothing and baskets and performed other menial tasks. The men did the hunting and fishing, made stone implements, bows and arrows, spears, canoes or anything requiring more skill or ingenuity. The canoes were usually logs hollowed out by controlled burning. Wigwams were low arch roofed structures made by setting two parallel rows of poles into the ground and bending the tops so that opposite pole tops could be tied together. This framework was covered with slabs of bark, deerskin and woven mats until it was weather tight. Baskets and bags to store food and clothing were the main items of furniture. Plaited mats for a floor, evergreen branches for a bed, low stone platforms for fire, cooking utensils of clay or soapstone and water tight baskets completed their equipment.

Their language was Algonquin but since they had no form of writing, nothing seems to have survived of their vocabulary except the name of the Assabet River coming from "hashab" meaning "fish net" and "et" meaning place — "the place where materials for making fish net grows", — Spoonhill from Aspoonant, meaning one who is ailing or crippled, and refers to the Indian Capt. Tom who was hung on Boston Common for his part in King Philip's War, and who had some sort of a throat injury (not from Hanging!) that caused him always to make a grumbling sound when talking. They had no written language or word symbols and our words such as Whip Sufferage (another name for the Marlboro territory) represent the settlers' attempt to record word sounds as they heard them. As a spoken language it was smooth and pleasant, the words themselves seeming to be based on a poetic thought expression. One English traveller said he never heard more

pleasant music than the Indian squaws conversing amongst themselves at a camp site.

Marlboro was known as one of seven "Praying Indian Towns", that is, a settlement converted to Christianity by Rev. John Eliot of Roxbury, a remarkable man who translated the bible into the Algonquin tongue and then educated some Indians to understand English and to read in their own language to uneducated Indians from his translations. It was this same Rev. Eliot who in 1650 secured from the general court an order reserving their lands for the Indians in order to protect them from any encroachment by the white settlers. The planting field, "Okookangansett" was bounded on the east by Whipsuppenike, a hill where Hosmer Street runs today, on the South by what is now Main Street extending to Rawlins Avenue and Highland Street, and including Hudson to the Stow and Sudbury line. Sligo Hill, a western boundary, was known as Okookamansett.

The land was recognized for its value by the English settlers as some of the best in the seventy two square miles in the plantation. They built their first houses in a semi-circle bordering the Indian fields which were rich in small streams and open meadowland. Their position was also advantageous due to its closeness to the Indian trails and Sudbury.

The Indians and settlers lived in peace and amity from 1656 to 1675. When the settlers discovered that their meeting house had been erected on a corner of the Indian planting ground (where the High School



MARLBORO WIRE GOODS

COMPANY

1921 1960

stands today), Chief Onamog, "The Wolf Captain", readily deeded to them the land on which it stood and a right of way. The various individuals of the tribe are known to us only dimly through the ten names signed to the deed drawn up in 1674 giving the land to Daniel Gookin, the Indian commissioner. The list of grantors read:

Old Nequenit
Robin (for whom Robin Hill gets its name)
Benjamin Wuttanamitt
James, called Great James
John Nasquamit
Mary, the widow of Peter Naskonit, in behalf of her child Moses David
Assoaske, the widow of Josiah Nowell, "in behalf of my children".
Sarah Conomoy, sole executrix to my late husband Oonomog.
Elisabeth, the only daughter and heir of Solomon, deceased (for whom Solomon's Pond gets its name.)
James Speene, in behalf of his wife.

In the winter of 1675, King Philip set up his headquarters at Wachusett Mountain, which was far enough away from any white settlement so that no action was taken against his camp in that extremely cold weather. Philip's men made a few small raids mostly to get food supplies, but in doing so managed to create some havoc at Lancaster and Framingham. But he did not do enough to keep the garrison at Marlboro active, and the troops here dwindled away leaving very few on duty. Meanwhile, as the Praying Indians were also in danger of punitive action by Philip's men, and as the English felt these friendly Indians might be induced to join with Philip and try to destroy their white neighbors, a great number of them were brought to Marlboro to be held in a sort of concentration camp. The English at Marlboro, particularly the women, viewed with alarm this large group of Indians in their midst, with insufficient soldiers to guard them. Therefore, early in the winter in 1675 these supposedly friendly Indians were marched to Boston and interned on Deer Island in the Harbor, where they suffered from the cold and lack of food. Some few managed to escape and fled to join King Philip's camp at Mt. Wachusett.

Thus was the little band of original Indians dispersed, and in 1716 after the Indians had abandoned this region, this Indian land was annexed to the Town of Marlboro.

After more than fifteen years of peaceful progress of the Marlboro Plantation, King Philip's Indian War broke upon the settlers in 1675. Marlboro was a frontier town and had a heavy burden in quartering soldiers sent here by order of the Colony government. Also, many Marlboro residents had active service in the army, besides being ever ready to protect their own homes. On March 26, 1676 the Indians made an attack in force on Marlboro. This was a Sunday and the inhabitants were assembled in the Meeting House on the Common for morning services. Rev. William Brinsmead was suffering from a toothache, and left his pulpit to go outside where he could apply some temporary remedy. Looking out from the doorway he discovered armed Indians taking positions to surround the church. The minister immediately cried out "Indians! The Indians are upon us!" The assembly was quickly on an organized

run to William Ward's house which had been fortified for such an emergency. Flanked by the men with their muzzle-loading blunderbusses, the congregation reached the ward house in safety; all except Moses Newton who was struck at the elbow by a musket ball while helping an aged woman.

With almost the entire population confined at William Ward's garrison where they were secure, the Indians were free to burn nearly all the other buildings in the town, which they did, and slaughtered the livestock and hacked the fruit trees. The Meeting House was of course burned. But the English managed to send a messenger to Sudbury for help, and before daybreak a considerable troop of Sudbury and Marlboro men found the Indians encamped in the north part of Marlboro, where they had gone into deep slumber from the effects of the food and drink they had taken from the homes they burned. At dawn, after choosing well their positions the English fired into the Indian camp and killed over one hundred and the rest fled back to Mt. Wachusett.

The Indians needed food, and they also needed a great victory to build up their morale, and to curb the English for future months while the Indians could be planting and harvesting their crops if they were to exist at all. Accordingly King Philip on April 19, 1676 made an all-out attack on Sudbury, Mass., in which several Marlboro men going there to assist in the defense of that adjoining town were killed. The battle continued for nearly three days. Troops were sent out from the Boston area in response to urgent calls for help, but arriving at Sudbury they took the road to Marlboro, arriving here late at night without having seen an Indian. They should have taken the road leading toward Lancaster through the northern part of Sudbury.

At Marlboro some of the troops were too exhausted to go farther, but Marlboro men filled the ranks and a return march to Sudbury was made. In the early morning they fell into an ambush at what is now south Sudbury, and although they managed to fight all day they were eventually annihilated. Several Marlboro men were killed. Meanwhile troops from Concord and other towns arrived and the Indians withdrew to Rhode Island, where after a few months, Philip was killed. This terminated any hold that the Indians had in southern New England, and they rapidly disappeared from this area.

Although the eastern Massachusetts Indians never recovered from this war and their number rapidly decreased to the point of near extinction, Marlboro was not free from Indian incursions as the results of alliances of the Canadian Indians with the French of Canada in that series of European wars that, from 1692 until 1760, found the English on one side and the French on the other. In the American Colonies they were called the "French and Indian Wars". There were many raids made here by Indians from the vicinity of Montreal, who would come down Lake Champlain and across Vermont and then strike easterly to annoy the English towns of Massachusetts. Marlboro was usually the place nearest to Boston to feel these raids, not that this town offered much in the way of defenses, but having arrived this far from their Canadian base, it was time for the Indians to head for home with prisoners to be ransomed by the English through negotiations with the French officials as intermediaries.

W S R O

salutes

The City of Marlborough

ON ITS

300th ANNIVERSARY

HAPPY PEOPLE

THE

WITH

UP

MOVE

Who Dial 1470

In 1704 a party of Indians surprised a group of Marlboro men and boys, all by the name of Rice, who were working in a flax field. One boy was killed, and four, aged 7, 8, 9 and 10 years, were taken to Canada by the Indians. Two of the boys were ransomed later, but the other two, Silas and Timothy Rice grew up as Indians near Montreal, and became chiefs. Timothy, as a chief of the Canawaga Indians, visited Boston in 1740 for the purpose of conferring with government officials about the wars, and also visited his old home (then in the newer town of Westboro) but could speak little English. Today there are Indians in Canada by the name of Rice.

In 1705 John Bigelow of Marlboro and two Lancaster men, Elias Sawyer Senior and Junior, were taken captive and brought to Montreal. Bigelow being a carpenter, and the Sawyers' sawmill operators, they worked out their ransom for the French governor by building on the River Chamblay, the first sawmill in the Canadian Country. They were away from home two years. After his return Bigelow named a newborn daughter Comfort, and then a second one Freedom.

On October 12, 1708 Jonathan Johnson, Jr. the son of blacksmith Jonathan, and the father of a large family, was slain in Marlboro by Indians.

In 1707 many homes in Marlboro were fortified for protection against Indian raids, and families in their vicinity were assigned to them for their protection. A troop of horsemen, under Captain Thomas Howe, was kept ready to repel Indians. On August 18, 1707 a band of twenty Indians captured two men in a hayfield. One, Daniel Howe, managed to escape his guard by wrestling the Indian's gun from him and breaking it over the Indian's head. He spread the alarm and Thomas Howe's troop took off up the Post Road route to find

the raiding band. At Stirrup Brook crossing (now at the Northboro boundary) they found that the Indians had assailed the Garrison House of Samuel Goodenow and had captured Mary Goodenow, a lame girl, who had been in a nearby field with her sister-in-law gathering herbs. The sister-in-law managed to get back to the garrison, but Mary could not run, and in giving herself up, contrived a delaying action to afford the other girl more time to escape.

After an hour or so spent in trying to find a safe entry to the garrison, (which was defended by only one man, with the women keeping his muskets loaded) the Indians withdrew westerly along the Post Road or the Connecticut Path, along which Captain Howe's men followed them. Howe's troops was joined by a troop from Groton Town at evening, and having scouted out where the Indians encamped for the night about ten miles into Lancaster territory, they waited for dawn, and made an attack killing a few Indians and capturing their packs. In one pack was found the scalp of Mary Goodenow. The body of Jonathan Wilden, the other man captured at Marlboro, was found, he having been killed by the Indians at the start of the day-break attack. Not being equipped for further pursuit, Captain Howe's men returned to Marlboro, and the next day, August 20, Mary Goodenow's body was found a short distance from the garrison which had been her home, and was buried at that spot in a patch of woodland. There a stone monument was later erected over her isolated grave.

Eventually the threat of Indian violence was gone. Within a few decades the race in this section of the country had become extinct. However, the stories of these original inhabitants and the days of Whipsuppen-ike are among the treasured and colorful pages of the history of Marlboro.

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MARLBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

“Wee have found a place which lieth westward...”

A petition was presented to the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in May 1656 for the right to start a new plantation by thirteen men then residents of the town of Sudbury. They were Edmond Rice and two of his sons, Edward and Henry Rice, John Howe, John Ruddocke, John Bent and his son Peter Bent, William Ward, John Woods, John Maynard, Thomas Goode-now, Thomas King, and Richard Newton. The next year, 1657, the names of John Rediat, Solomon Johnson, John Johnson, Samuel Rice, Thomas Rice, Peter King and Christopher Banister became proprietors. By 1660, when house lots were apportioned to the proprietors, the names of Kerley, Barnes, Belcher, Bellows, Rutter, Barrett, Holmes, Axtell, William Brinsmead, and Jonathan Johnson appear, in all a total of thirty-eight land owners. The last two, William Brinsmead and Jonathan Johnson, were respectively the minister and the blacksmith, each being given a 30-acre lot as inducement to settle in the new plantation. The size of the houselots ranged from 50 acres down to 16 acres, and the wealth, ability to improve the land, as well as active participation in the founding of the settlement were considerations in determining the houselot size for each individual. The fifty-acre men were Edmond Rice, William Ward, John Ruddocke, and John Howe.

Of these, William Ward and John Ruddocke, could have come from or been closely connected to Marlboro in Wiltshire in Old England, some seventy miles west of London. Rice came from Hartfordshire thirty miles north of London, and Howe maybe from Warwickshire seventy miles northwest of London. Nearly all of the 38 first settlers listed above were born in England, and were staunch adherents of the Puritan Church. Many of them brought wives and families with them. All seem to have had some schooling.

John Howe was the first to locate on the new English Plantation and was probably here in 1656, possibly earlier. He seems to have been a fur trader and built a home of sorts at the intersection of two Indian trails—the Nashua Path which led to the north, and the Connecticut Path going west. His land abutted both the Indian's Planting Field and the hill called Whipsup-nicke where the Indians had had their town. He also kept an inn where English travellers and traders could stop when enroute through Marlboro. A house now stands on the site of his original dwelling between Bolton St. and Stevens St. and southerly from Union St. This house was erected by children and grandchildren of John Howe but has, over the centuries undergone transformations so that its appearance of antiquity has disappeared.

John Howe could speak the Indian language, as could several of the early settlers, and in turn the Indians could speak some English. Across what is now Bolton St. from John Howe's dwelling was the Indian Planting Field and legend has it that a pumpkin vine rooted in one Indian's planting patch grew over and produced a fine pumpkin on a neighbor's plot. Whose fruit was it? The question was taken to John Howe. He looked over the situation and took his knife and cut the

pumpkin in two, giving each Indian a half. This judgement in the manner of Solomon impressed the Indians as being eminently fair and satisfying.

The Indian's Planting Field, situated as it was just south of the main division line between the Indian's 6000 acre town and the English Plantation, disturbed the English, and they wished to acquire it, but as it was the Indians' most valued possession of ancient development, they on the advice of Rev. John Eliot, refused to relinquish it. As a compromise, and hopeful of future possession, the English set up their first house lots and built their first houses in a grand semi-circle, or crescent, bordering the Indians' Field. This was not only entirely due to the covetousness of the English, but the land was some of the best in the 72 square miles of the plantation, but had many small streams of water, and a fair amount of open meadow and also was the nearest to Sudbury and served by mainline Indian trails.

John Howe's trading post was at the northeastern end of the semi-circular housing development, and John Ruddocke's framed house at the northwestern end on what is now Mechanic St. a short way beyond Elm St. The other first houses to the number of seven or eight were widely spaced in between these two. At about where the Post Office stands the settlers built in 1661 a house of Rev. William Brinsmead which was to be a duplication of John Ruddocke's house, 36 feet by 18 feet and a story and a half high with dormer windows on the second floor. Christopher Banister, Obadiah Ward, and Richard Barnes were the builders. Near this house for the minister, in 1662 the town built a small Meeting House, but by error this was erected on a cor-



CONGRATULATIONS

ON 300 YEARS

OF

GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Dennison

ner of the Indian's Planting Field on what is now the High School Common. Chief Onamog of the Indian group readily deeded to the town the land covered by the Meeting House, plus ten feet all around it and enough land to reach what is now Main St. In 1706 the town acquired the remainder of what constitutes the Common and the old cemetery and Prospect St., purchasing from the assigns of Daniel Gookin's heirs.

William Ward built off West Main St. on land that included Ward Park. Opposite the Meeting House, Jonathan Johnson built his blacksmith shop and home. Edmund Rice built where the City Hall stands, and John Woods to his east on Ames Place. John Maynard built on the southerly end of Howe St. Others built on Hudson and Ash Sts., on Pleasant and South Sts., and on constantly widening circles of homesteads around the central core.

The settlers surveyed the meadow lands and swamp lands, the latter often times covered with valuable growth of gigantic cedar trees. These lands they divided up, pro rata, in accordance with the size of the houselots. Uplands, also with good timber, were apportioned out. Many square miles of the area remained "common lands" for pasturage of cattle with a shepherd or cowherd in attendance, and also as reserves for future settlers. The "common lands" remained under the

management of a group of citizens called "Proprietors" until 1795, they having control of unassigned lands, not only in Marlboro itself, but in Westborough, Northboro, and Southborough which then had been separated from Marlboro for 170 or more years.

Of the 72 square miles that were set up by a committee of the general court in 1656, the towns of Westborough and Northboro were set off in 1717, and the town of Southborough in 1725. The Indian Plantation of nearly ten square miles was annexed to Marlboro in 1716, and from this and a small area of original Marlboro territory the town of Hudson was set off in 1866. Marlboro in 1660 adjoined Lancaster on the northwest, and the Indian Town on the north, but in every other way was bounded by unassigned land of the Colony. It was not until 1791 that a gore of land to the east was annexed to Marlboro so that the town adjoined Sudbury's west line. When Framingham became a town in 1700, it also abutted Marlboro's east line. The annexation of the Indian Town brought Marlboro's north boundary to the town of Stow. Part of Lancaster eventually became the town of Berlin, so that today the 22 square miles that comprise the City of Marlborough are bounded by Sudbury and Framingham on the east, Southborough on the south, Northboro on the southwest, Berlin on the northwest, and Hudson on the north.



We extend our sincerest congratulations on Marlboro's Tercentenary celebration. A proud tradition is an asset indeed, and its very being is a contribution to its further growth.

We share with you this fine sentiment by our constant adherence to craftsmanship of the old world —

NORTHBOROUGH, MASS.

JOHNSON-CLAFLIN CORPORATION

301 LINCOLN STREET

MARLBORO

Of Books and Birch Rods

The General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony passed an Act in 1647 requiring each town having as many as 50 families to maintain a school for teaching reading and writing, and to this later was added "the casting of accounts," all together adding up to the three R's. The court also required towns of 100 families to provide a "grammar school" where boys (not girls) could be taught Greek and Latin and other subjects necessary to college entrance. Throughout the years the General Court and the State Legislature have revised and added to the basic law of 1647, so that school education is now compulsory for all between the ages of 6 to 16.

Schools in Marlboro were not established until late in the 1600's, owing to time consumed in getting 50 families settled, and to the dangers of Indian attack, which made the assembling of children a risky thing. Children during the first years of the plantation were taught at home by parents and grandparents, as most of the settlers had had some schooling. Illiteracy was kept at arm's length at least.

Some Marlboro records have been lost, but from those available it would seem that the first one engaged to teach school in Marlboro bore the familiar name of Benjamin Franklin, and resided here with his family in 1690. He would appear to be an uncle of the famous Dr. Benjamin Franklin, patriot, printer and publisher of Poor Richard's Almanac who lived in Boston and Philadelphia. If he were the famous man's uncle he had a high reputation for learning in England, and made more than one round trip between Old England and New England. He kept school at different sections of the town in rotation, and as there had been no school houses built he taught in private homes.

In December of 1698 Johnathan Johnson, the blacksmith, then getting into old age, kept school in his own house opposite the Meeting House, and the next year the Town built the first school house on what is now Monument Square. In 1702, John Holman from Milton, Mass., who had graduated at Harvard College in 1700 commenced teaching reading, writing and "casting accounts" for the younger pupils, and also taught Latin to the older boys.

Next William Thomas took residence here and taught for 12 or 15 years, succeeded by his son William, Jr., who was born in Marlboro and taught for 40 winter terms in school houses that had by then been built. His son, Robert Bailey Thomas, born here in 1766, taught for a short period, and then moved to the town of Boylston where he died in 1846. For 50 years Robert B. Thomas published "The Old Farmer's Almanac," and this little book of calendar, forecasts and advice to all, has been continued in annual publication without omission upto and including 1960.

As the population of Marlboro grew, the town was divided into school districts; each district had its own one-room school house, and all ages were taught by one teacher. Children under three years old were not

permitted at school. Those under 16 had to attend school a minimum of 60 days each year. As time went on the entrance age was raised to 4 and then to 5, and the compulsory top age was reduced to 14, and then raised to 15 and again to 16. The length of the school year was increased to 16 weeks, and then to 24 weeks and even more, depending upon the number of students in attendance in any district, since the greater the number assembled before the one teacher, the longer it took to instruct them.

The first school houses were heated by fireplaces, but in 1815 cast iron stoves were introduced. Furniture consisted of benches and later bench desks were provided. Blackboards were an invention of the 1820's. Slates were used in preference to writing paper. Some books were furnished by the town, but most had to be bought by the scholars. Copybooks for penmanship exercises were made by the pupils, and these often were used for arithmetic also, thereby serving the dual purpose of writing practice and the recording of rules for mathematics. Goose quill pens were used and the best men teachers were proficient in sharpening the pens with a pocket knife, hence the word "pen-knife." Ink was also concocted by the teachers, and in the winters writing with ink could not be attempted until the frozen ink had been thawed.

Winter terms of school were the longest and best attended, for then, in spite of the difficulties in getting to and from the school house over unplowed roads filled with snow, there was not so much farm work to compete with school work.



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**Success
To
Marlboro**



Proud To Have Served

Marlboro Daily Enterprise

In 1803 the schools were organized to have women teachers for a summer term of 7½ weeks, and a winter term of 14 weeks under men teachers, some of whom were college students earning money for their college expenses. Some Marlboro residents made a specialty of teaching — among others Silas Felton who taught, after starting in 1795, a total of 550 weeks of 5½ days, and Levi Bigelow, who taught at Robin Hill District 20 winters from 1815, and specialized in penmanship. "Master" Herman Seaver taught many years in the center villages. The Goodale family furnished several teachers, including Lucy Goodale, who in 1819 married Rev. Asa Thurston of Fitchburg, and then went to Hawaii with the first Christian missionary group and spent the remainder of her life there.

The first school mistress in Marlboro was Lucy Brigham, who was teaching as early as 1798, when in her teens.

In 1803 school mistresses received \$1.00 per week for teaching, and \$1.00 per week for board, or total of \$15.00 for the 7½-weeks term. School masters received \$1.75 to \$2.00 per week and an equal amount for board, and taught a 14 week term. In 1803 Dr. Nathaniel Pierce received 84 cents "for teaching one scholar the Latin language for three weeks."

Although these wages appear ridiculous by modern salary schedules, yet they were adequate for the times and there was no dearth of teacher supply. The teachers were subjected to examination by a board of the ministers and other educated men of the town, and had to prove their fitness as instructors.

In 1827 a group of Marlboro citizens formed a stock company to establish an Academy to serve the purposes of higher education, such as Dr. Pierce had been paid for. This was a private institution and the students paid a small tuition fee. By permission of the Town, the Academy building was erected on the Meeting House Common, which at that time, following the splitting of the Town into two parishes, was just a vacant plot of land. Silas Gates and his son, Abraham Gates, who had inherited and operated the old Williams Tavern, were members of the Academy Corporation. Silas died in 1828 and Abraham in 1830, and each bequeathed to the Academy \$1,000, the income of the total \$2,000 to be used for the support of the preceptor of the Academy, and for that reason the institution was called "Gates Academy." The Academy first received pupils in 1828 and during the ensuing five years was not a great success. In 1833 Obadiah Wheelock Albee was selected as preceptor and the school sprang into life, and had pupils not only from Marlboro, but from surrounding towns and a few from out-of-state. Mr. Albee came from Milford, Mass., and was a graduate of Brown University of the class of 1832.

The Academy building was a two-story wooden structure, and the second story was used briefly as a Masonic Lodge Room. The school room was on the first floor, heated by a stove in the winter, and the word "heater" is used with considerable license, since one pupil went on record as saying the temperature, by thermometer reading, was often as low as forty degrees. The furnishings were crude, the lighting by windows was inadequate, and the ventilation was by the leakage system. Toilet facilities were outside the building. The water supply was a well. If there were writing or singing school classes in the evening, each one attending

such extra classes brought his own candle for light. Yet the school was as good as any in any other town at the time, Mr. Albee was superior as an instructor, and many who completed the courses offered attained high positions in later years as clergymen, doctors, lawyers, teachers, and manufacturers.

In 1851 the town of Marlboro voted to establish a public High School, and took over the Academy, — the building itself, Mr. Albee as Principal, and the undergraduate student body. As a High School the first classes assembled September 6, 1851. Because of a considerable increase in population due to the shoe factories, the attendance at this school outgrew the building, even with both floors in use and an assistant instructor employed; in 1860, the Town built a new High School building, on the Academy site, of three stories, and with a basement where one room was designated as a gymnasium, but which was soon declared too damp for that purpose. This new school was ready for use in January of 1861, but Mr. Albee resigned as principal and his position was filled by others; first by Mr. Gamewell, and then by Mr. Clafin who resigned in the fall of 1862 to join the Union Army along with two of his pupils.

This 1860 High School was used until the older half of the present High School building was erected in 1897, the second half being added thereto in 1924. Now plans have been drawn for a new High School building to be built on the old Indian Plantation land close to the intersection of the old Connecticut Path (Union St.) and the Nashua Path (Bolton St.).

In March, 1884, the School Committee appointed a Superintendent of Schools for a period of one year, on the assumption that great good could be accomplished through this office. With true New England caution, however, they reserved the right to report to the Town if this officer should prove inefficient, while granting that a single year was hardly sufficient to determine his true value. At this time, Marlborough schools comprised one High School of three rooms with a seating capacity of 88, four large buildings of 2018 capacity used for primary and elementary grades, three two-room buildings within the limits of the town, and four rural schools accommodating a total of 200 pupils.

These eleven district schools have long since been consolidated into the present four elementary schools, Freeman, built in 1916, Mitchell in 1925, Bigelow in 1931, and Hildreth in 1932.

The custom of "Examination Days" at the conclusion of the winter term of school began in the District School. Then, the pupils, particularly the class that had completed their school education, put on an exhibition of blackboard demonstrations, recitations and declamations, with the School Committee acting as examiners, that Board consisting of three men, two of whom at least were clergymen and the other a doctor or lawyer or otherwise educated person. The parents, or others interested, were invited, and a gala time was spent. This practice was continued at Gates Academy and for many years at the High School.

On Friday, March 20, 1868, after an all-day examination at the High School, graduation exercises were held in the evening at the Town Hall and diplomas were presented to four young ladies and the one young man who comprised the Senior Class, by Rev. Mr. Start of the School Committee. This was the first time diplomas

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Marlborough, Mass.

1890

1960

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were awarded in Marlboro, and the first time graduation essays were read by the graduates, including the Valedictory by Miss Lilla W. Witherbee. Abner H. Wenzell was the Principal of the High School at this time, and to him and the assistant, Miss Martha Bigelow, the class presented a card tray and silver candlesticks, respectively, and also to Mr. Wenzell framed photos of themselves. Thus was started in Marlboro the pattern for High School graduations, in emulation of the colleges and which has been continued without interruption to the present day, except that private classroom examinations to show the proficiency of a student have been substituted for the "public" ones.

In 1873 music as a scheduled part of school work was introduced, and Prof. Francis W. Riley was engaged as instructor. Prof. Riley had had a prominent part in arranging the colossal Music Jubilee in Boston the year before, in which some Marlboro people had parts in the chorus of 20,000 voices and the orchestra of 2,000 instruments. In 1872 concerts in preparation for this Boston event had been held in Marlboro, and after the Boston performances in June of 1872 the bands from Paris and Dublin came to Marlboro and were honored. There were other musical events in Marlboro in 1872, so that the Town musically awakened, voted a course in Music in the public schools at the next Town Meeting in March of 1873.

Previous to 1873 there had been casual singing in the schools, as a break in the tedium of other studies, and there had been private singing classes over many years, and small choral groups and orchestras had been organized, but it was a wide step to include music in the schools at the taxpayers' expense. A few years later instruction in drawing was included in the school courses.

In addition to the Public Schools, there are also in Marlborough, two Catholic Elementary schools and a girls' academy. St. Mary's Parochial School, conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann, has an enrolment of 350 children. It was completed in 1952 to replace St. Anthony's School which had served the French-speaking people of St. Mary's Parish since 1889. The Immaculate Conception Parish maintains two schools on Washington St., one built in 1910, and the second constructed in 1956, and both staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, with an enrolment of about 750 children. St. Ann's Academy was opened in 1888 by the Sisters of St. Ann, as an elementary school, and soon after expanded to include High School; at present it has an enrolment of approximately 350 students in grades five through High School. The student body comprises not only local pupils, but girls from all section of New England and Canada as well as some from Porto Rico and Venezuela.

Organized games had no place in the schools, al-

though impromptu outdoor games at recess time were indulged in; throwing a ball, running games, an occasional fist fight among the boys, and rope-skipping for the girls.

Intra-town and inter-town competitions were unheard of as these involved preplanning which was not possible before the day of the telephone and fast transportation.

Games similar to baseball were played way back in the 1700's with posts instead of cushions for bases. Baseball by uniformed teams was played in Marlboro in 1860, not by school boys, except when they tried to imitate their elders, but grown-up young men. Games were played on the High School Common, which then was a steeper side hill than it is now, and the scores would be some fantastic figure like 56 to 29. In 1869 the Marlboro Fairmount Baseball Club improved a piece of land for a ball field east of Prospect St. between Rice and Lincoln Sts., which streets were non-existent then. This field had been the place where the big tent was pitched for the principal banquet and speaking program at the time of the 200th Anniversary Celebration in 1860. The Fairmounts were a sort of local World Champion Team in the 1860's and 70's and went on barnstorming tours. They were followed later by the nine Madden Brothers, some of whom had played with the Fairmounts, and were the great-grandparents and great uncles of the Madden boys in the High School of 1960.

High School athletics do not appear to have been popular until the middle of the 1890's, when both baseball and football teams had scheduled games with the neighboring towns, some of which could be easily reached by the steam railroad lines and others by electric street railway. A privately-built baseball field, called Prospect Park, with wooden bleachers and grandstands had been built on the top of Prospect Hill in the 1880's and was used by the Town baseball teams. There was no other place suitable for athletics until Ward Park was built in 1924 by the City and about the same time Stevens Playground and Kirby Field were prepared. In 1936, Ward Six Athletic Field was built by the City.

Basketball was not played in Marlboro until about 1900, and was introduced then by young men who had learned the game at college. This game was played in the City Hall. Following a basketball game on Christmas night, Dec. 25, 1902, the building caught fire and was totally consumed.

Eight years ago, in 1952, a city Recreation Department was organized, so that there is now an excellent bathing beach at Fort Meadow with instructors for swimming. And there are baseball teams and basketball teams under the direction of this department.

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The plantation that became Marlboro was settled by English "Puritans," as was the entire colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. These Protestants differed very little in their religious concepts from the English "Pilgrims" of the adjacent Plymouth Colony. The fact that these two colonies had separate charters from the English kings, was their main reason for any difference at all, and that difference was in their political organizations. Yet the Plymouth people were a bit more lenient in regard to religious liberty, than those of the Bay Colony who would brook not even slight deviations from their creed, and dealt harshly with any who had religious ideas at variance with them.

At Marlboro, however, there were no discordant incidents. Even the witch craft delusions were unknown in Marlboro. Marlboro's immediate neighbors were the members of Puritan John Eliot's christianized Indian community, who, having no church or preacher of their own, often came to the Sabbath services at the Marlboro Meeting House.

A requisite of the General Court in granting the English plantation at Marlboro in 1656 was that a minister be settled there and twenty-five families be resident there within three years. Rev. William Brinsmead, was ordained in Marlboro April 7, 1659, but there was not the minimum twenty-five families until after the convening of the General Court of that year, so that it was not until May 31, 1660, that the Court could give its final approval to the plantation at Marlboro.

From this date until 1778, there was but the one church in Marlboro, and one parish. Over the years the policies of the Puritan church had been liberalized, and in what is the State of Massachusetts many other religious societies or sects had been allowed to establish themselves and live in peaceful co-existence. The Puritan Church and the town government continued to be hand-in-hand, although avowed members of other church bodies could not vote in Town Meeting on matters pertaining to the Puritan Church, nor were they taxed for the support of that church.

In 1711 a new Meeting House had been built on the Common, but by 1805 the inhabitants decided to build a new House and the single parish split in two over the question of where to build the new edifice, with the result that in Town Meeting it was voted to build it on the site of the present Congregational Church at the edge of the East Village of the town. Thereupon the people of the West Village decided to build a church on the site of the present Unitarian Church, even though by so doing they must bear the whole expense of the West Church plus their proportionate share of the cost of the East Church, which by vote of the town was the official church.

On April 27, 1806, both churches opened for services, the West Church with Rev. Asa Pachard (who had resigned as town minister) in the pulpit, and a slight majority of the church members in the pews, while at the East Church all the deacons and a slight minority of

the church members sat to hear Rev. Reuben Puffer of Berlin who filled the pulpit that day. The East Church had been built large enough to seat the whole town, but the West part refused to reconsider their action and rejoin the East, and soon obtained a charter from the State Legislature to become a separate Parish. Later, at an indefinite date, the West Church adopted the principles promulgated by some of the leading ministers in Boston, and became a Unitarian Church. The building has been altered considerably over the past 150 years, and it stands today, although the parish is not strong in numbers.

The East Village Church adhered to the orthodox principles of the Puritan Church, but encountered some vicissitudes. It had to be rebuilt to a smaller size to better accommodate the congregation. In 1833 a short-lived Evangelistic Society made great inroads on the membership, but after a three years' separation they were reunited and hence the name "Union Congregational Church." The common in front of this church off Main Street still bears the name "Union Common." In 1852, immediately after some extensive repairs, the church burned, but was soon rebuilt and rededicated, as the third church on that site within a period of 47 years. This building had a lofty spire, and stood until September of 1938, when a violent hurricane toppled the spire back on to the main body of the building, taking roof and floors under it and leaving only the four walls standing but twisted. The next year it was again rebuilt, and in 1959 a large addition was completed for Sunday Schools and assembly hall.



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These two churches, Unitarian and Congregational, the West Parish and the East Parish, are the descendants of the original single-parish Puritan Church which had been in existence nearly 150 years, and each church can trace its ancestry back, not by its buildings, but by a succession of ministers for more than 300 years.

On October 14, 1740, the Rev. George Whitefield from England made his appearance in Marlboro. He had been "on tour" from Georgia to Boston preaching his new gospel to crowds in the larger cities and getting contributions for his favorite orphanage charity in England. He was a gifted spell-binder and his ability to move his listeners to tears or frenzy may have warped his sense of perspective, so he decided that even Puritan Massachusetts should be saved through his personal influence with the Lord of Hosts. Returning toward the southern colonies along the Post Road route after visiting Boston, he stopped to give the people of Marlboro the benefit of his eloquence, but was denied the use of the Meeting House, so preached anyhow on the Common, yet effected no miracles of redemption as far as the local listeners were concerned. The Marlboro people remained stubbornly Puritan.

The music in the early churches consisted mainly of the singing of hymns by the entire congregation. Later, a choir of the best singers was formed and supplemented by instrumental music of violins and clarinets. In the late 1700's a few Boston churches had pipe organs. Probably the first church organ in Marlboro was installed at the Unitarian Church in 1824. This instrument was constructed in Marlboro by Aaron Howe, who lived where the Hillside School is now situated. Constant effort in trying to bring all the pipes into tune caused the poor man to become insane, and he died at the age of 37. The organ was taken by John Clisbee, who lived at the southwest corner of Lincoln and Pleasant Sts., opposite the Unitarian Church, and completed and installed in that church when Rev. Seth Alden was the pastor. The Clisbees, John and his son George, manufactured other church organs after this success. John Clisbee was a man willing to experiment in new ideas. In his time that part of Lincoln St. near his home (which is still standing) was called Mulberry St. because of the Mulberry trees he had set out in an attempt (not confined to Marlboro alone) to produce silk in this climate. A fair success was achieved but not enough to compete with the silk production of France.

In 1828 a Methodist Church Society was gathered and a brick church erected near Gleasondale in that part of Marlboro that is now Hudson; its first minister was Rev. Leonard P. Frost. This church burned in 1852 and the next year a Methodist church was erected on Church St. in Marlboro, thereby giving the name to that street, and also to Front St. that ran from East Main St. to opposite the front of the church. Because this building was nearer the center of the residential area that was formerly the "East Village" the term "Methodist Village" has been long used as the popular designation of this district. In the 1890's and early 1900's this church was used as the auditorium in which many fine musical concerts were staged, which attracted people from all over the city. These concerts were not in most instances sponsored by the Methodist Society itself, but that society was pleased to have its church edifice used to promote culture. The present rector of the Methodist Church is Rev. George W. Webb.

On September 2, 1829 the Universalists dedicated a church building on Main St. at about where the New System Laundry now stands. In 1866 they built a compact and beautiful new church on Main street at what was then the corner of Fairmount St. In the 1870's this building was elevated to permit the construction of retail store space on the street level, and to provide by rentals, revenue for the church. The Universalists in Marlboro have since disbanded, but the building still stands considerably remodeled and enlarged as "Riseberg's" clothing store.

In the 1850's there had been a considerable influx of both Irish immigrants and French speaking Canadians who were attracted to Marlboro because of the opportunities to work in the shoe factories that had been established here. These new-comers were in general Roman Catholics, and it was not long before Masses were being held in private residences or in the open air, that they might have the benefits of their own religion. On August 7, 1855 the Irish Catholics dedicated their first Church structure, a wooden building, on the eastern slope of Mt. Pleasant Hill, on what is now Charles St. They also bought land nearby at the top of the hill for cemetery purposes. On July 16, 1868 the cornerstone of the present Immaculate Conception Church was laid on Prospect St. The magnificent building that now stands was erected and in 1869 the first Mass was said there with Fr. John A. Conlon as its first pastor. The original building did not have the spire and entrance vestibules, but these were added after a few years, the spire extending toward the heavens to a height of 175 feet. This however, toppled in the hurricane of Sept. 22, 1938 and was rebuilt to a much lower height. At one time a clock with dials facing south, west and north was an addition to the spire, with a bell chimes for the hours. This church is the largest in Marlboro in number of parishioners; its present pastor is Rev. Henry J. Evers

The granite used in the construction of the Immaculate Conception Church was all quarried and dressed in Marlboro, the quarry being located on South Street.

In 1870 the French Catholics formed St. Mary's Parish and erected a wooden church on Broad Street. Fr. Francis Gouesse was its first pastor. This church too, suffered great damage in the hurricane of 1938, and when repaired it was faced with brick and greatly improved architecturally on the exterior. Rt. Rev. Alfred R. Julien is now pastor.

The Italian population in Marlboro organized St. Anne's Church about 1925, under the direction of the Franciscan Fr. Marcellinus Sergenti. At first they occupied a small church that had been erected in the 1880's by a French Protestant Society. On this site they later erected a beautiful small church at the corner of Lincoln and Gibbons Sts. and continued as a prosperous and growing parish. Many Italians came to Marlboro at the building of the Boston water supply reservoir here about 1900, although there were a few families in the city previous to that time. The opportunities for employment in the factories as well as in construction, made Marlboro attractive to them. Very Rev. Virgil Liucci, O.F.M., is its present pastor.

The Baptists in Marlboro organized as a church society in 1868 with Rev. M. R. Deming as first minister, and the first baptisms were at Lake Williams that same

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year. In 1869 the town voted to build a new town hall, and the old Town Hall building was put up for auction and purchased by the Baptist Society. The Baptists moved the building across Main St. to a site nearly opposite Florence St. Here it was remodelled for their purposes, and also raised up to permit two retail stores on the Street level. The building as a church was named Fulton Hall for a Baptist clergyman of Boston who was of assistance in getting the Marlboro church organized. This building served for twenty years as a church until, in 1899, the edifice now the church of the First Baptist Society was dedicated, at the corner of Mechanic St. and Witherbee St., a prominent site facing east so that the building is visible the full length of Main Street. Its present Rector is Rev. Edwin H. Moyer.

The Holy Trinity Episcopal Church is on Main Street at the corner of Cotting Avenue and facing the "Union Church" Common. It was built in 1887, and Rev. George S. Pine was its first Rector, although the church society was established some years before, under the guidance of the Episcopalians of St. Mark's Church in Southboro, which church is a sort of adjunct to the famous St. Mark's School for boys in that town. The Marlboro Church is a low-roofed building of the "Brookline" residential type of architecture conceived by the noted architect, H. H. Richardson, famous for Trinity Church at Copley Square in Boston. Rev. Stanley Reynolds is Rector at present.

The First Church of Christ Scientist is at the corner of West Main and Winthrop Streets and on the site of the William Arnold house that was there 160 years ago, at least, and parts of that house are incorporated in the church building. The Christian Scientists have been active in Marlboro for the past fifty years.

The Greek Orthodox Society erected Sts. Anargyroi Church at the juncture of Concord and Central Streets

in 1925 with Very Rev. Theophilos Spyropoulos as Pastor. It is a very pretty building of the Byzantine style of architecture finished on the exterior with white stucco plaster and surrounded by a masonry wall with wrought iron gates. Fifty years ago there were very few of Greek origin in Marlboro, and they were then traditionally engaged in restaurant and candystore businesses, but work in local factories has given security to an increasing number of these good citizens. Rev. Nicholas Manikas is Pastor at the present time.

The first of the Jewish people mentioned in Marlboro was Simon Louis, who advertised his clothing business in the Marlboro Mirror in the Civil War Years of the 1860's. Since that time there have been a great number of Jews engaged in mercantile pursuits, and as owners of manufacturing establishments, as well as in medical and legal professions. About fifteen years ago those who were in permanent residence here purchased and remodeled a residence on Newton Street as a synagogue — Temple Emanuel. Previous to this they had travelled to Worcester or to Boston to observe the Sabbath and seasonal Holy Days.

In 1959 the Jehovah's Witnesses dedicated a new church building — Kingdom Hall — on the Lakeside Avenue part of the Post Road, where members from Marlboro and nearby communities attend services.

Whereas from 1660 to 1806 there had been but one church in Marlboro, there are now twelve edifices dedicated to religious worship. This does not include the Evangelists, Universalists, Spiritualists, and some others who have in times past been active here, nor does it include those members of other denominations and faiths who have never been here in numbers sufficient to organize churches — Lutherans, Presbyterians, Adventists, or Mohammedans, Confucians, etc. to cite a few who have lived here.

1878

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Marlboro was caught up early in the fever for independence which eventually culminated in the American Revolution. Being only twenty six miles from Boston, the town was alive and alert to everything pertaining to the British oppression. When the British closed the Port of Boston, Marlboro, rankled at the loss of its best market for its country produce. When two spies, Captain Brown and Ensign D'Bernicre of the Royal Army, came to Marlboro disguised as farmers, they fooled no one. The Marlboro people quickly congregated to show their spirit and anger so that the spies would be sure to report back their feeling of hostility. Frightened by the obvious unfriendliness of the people they encountered, the spies sought refuge with Henry Barnes, a merchant and distiller of apple brandy, whose place of business stood where the Fire and Police station are today. They waited for darkness and then made their escape in the middle of a raging snow storm rather than risk another meeting with the townspeople.

After hostilities had started by the battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, of 1775, Henry Barnes ("Tory Barnes," he was called) left Marlboro and took refuge in Boston, and in March of 1776 sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia. His property at Marlboro was confiscated, and was purchased by William Coggswell of Boston, who then operated the former Barnes store here. Coggswell's wife, Lydia, was a sister of William Dawes who rode on the night of April 18-19, 1775 to alarm "the Middlesex villages and farms", he being associated with Paul Revere in this dramatic episode. Later, after the war, William Dawes came to Marlboro and died here in 1798. He also operated a Trading store at Colleary Square, and lived where the Telephone Exchange Building stands.

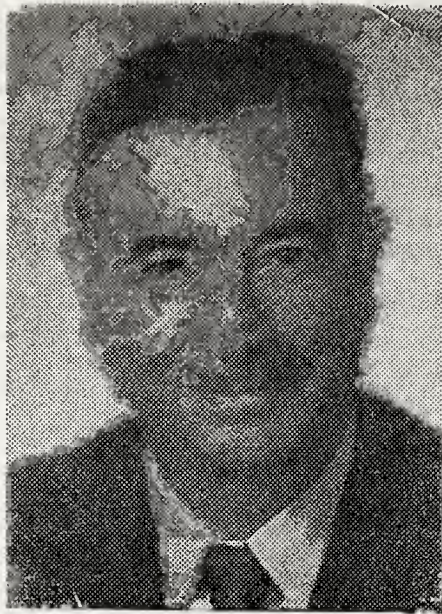
In 1774, three companies of "Minute Men" were organized in Marlboro under Captain Cyprian Howe, William Brigham and Daniel Barnes, representing (roughly) the east, west, and central parts of the town respectively, and each, seemingly, based on a separate tavern. At the first intelligence of bloodshed at Lexington and Concord as of the morning of April 19, 1775, these companies assembled and marched for the scene of action, probably to Watertown to prevent any of the English Army moving out on the Post Road. According to the army payrolls some of these men were away but a few days and some for as long as forty days, in their original companies. They then were reorganized and many served throughout the siege of Boston which was lifted March 16, 1776, and which ended British occupation in Massachusetts. The Continental Army at Boston was under command of General Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury, Mass. (and the son of Marlboro parents), until July 3, 1775 when he was succeeded, by order of the Continental Congress, by George Washington. On July 2nd, Washington stopped at the Williams Tavern in Marlboro, being escorted by an honor guard of prominent citizens of this and adjoining towns, and he then proceeded through Marlboro along the Post Road, accompanied by a military delegation from the Boston battle front to Cambridge where he took over Gen. Ward's command.

During the eight years of this war a total of 375 Marlboro men were in service, amounting to 25% of the population of the town. This is remarkable as the scenes of action shifted more and more to the south as the war progressed. These men, of course, were not in service all at the same time, but when the war ended at least 75% of the male population were veterans. Fortunately, however, the casualties were small.

Marlboro's position on the Post Road brought continued evidence of the war to the town. In the fall of 1775, cannon captured at Fort Ticonderoga were hauled through here under the direction of General Henry Knox, ox teams being requisitioned from the farmers all along the way to move this heavy equipment which was soon mounted in the fortifications around Boston, to counterbalance the cannon of the British navy in Boston Harbor. After British General Burgoyne's army surrendered at Saratoga, N. Y., his captured troops, both Hessian and English, were marched to Boston and interned in the fall of 1777. A large part of this captured contingent encamped in Marlboro, nearing the end of their three-week's march. Two of Burgoyne's men died in Marlboro and were interred in unmarked graves just off the Post Road in the eastern part of the town. Captain William Morse had left Marlboro with a company of 52 Marlboro men on Oct. 5, 1777 to join the army at Saratoga, and arrived there Oct. 17th the day Burgoyne surrendered.

The War of 1812 received little popular support in New England. Marlboro furnished no more than fifteen men as its quota to strengthen the coast defenses. In the same way the War with Mexico did not please





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New Englanders who regarded it as an excuse to extend the slave-holding areas of the south, at a time when New Englanders were becoming increasingly outspoken against slavery. However, one of the causes of the Mexican War, the annexation of Texas by the United States pointed up the dramatic part some Marlboro men played in the establishment of the Texas Republic after it won its independence from Mexico in 1836.

Major Asa Brigham was born in Marlboro in 1788, the son of Lewis and Mary (Rice) Brigham. He learned the tailor's trade in Marlboro after attending District School. At the age of 21 he went to Framingham, Mass., and in 1812 went to Jaffrey, N. H. where he was a tavern keeper, but the tavern burned in 1816, leaving him in a bad financial way, and he went south to try homesteading at what is now Austin, Texas. Major Asa's father had been one of the Marlboro Minute Men of 1775 in Capt. William Brigham's Company, and was a descendant of Thomas Brigham whose widow, Mercy, had married Edmond Rice, one of the original settlers of Marlboro.

When the American settlers in Texas revolted against Santa Ana and his Mexican government in 1836, Asa Brigham served as commissary to the Texan Army, and when, after some bloody battles, Santa Ana's army was defeated, Asa Brigham was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence that made Texas an independent republic. Elections were held for officers of the Republic, and General Sam Houston became President, and Asa Brigham became the first Treasurer of the Republic, which office he held for several years until

his death in 1844. Asa Brigham's youngest son, Benjamin Rice Brigham, was killed at the battle of San Jacinto on his 21st birthday, October 21, 1836. Asa Brigham's sister Sukey (or Susanna) married in Marlboro in 1809 to Stephen Howe, and their son Elbridge Howe, born in 1816, went to Texas to stay with his uncle Asa Brigham, and after a short stay there returned to Marlboro. In July of 1860 Elbridge Howe sent the following letter to the Editor of the Marlboro Mirror, —

"Sir: In your paper of some few weeks since, you mentioned that I built the first frame building erected in Austin, the Capital of Texas; you were right in saying so. When I arrived at that Place in May of 1839, there was then a log house about ten feet square, made of round logs, and occupied by Capt. Harrod, wife and children, protected by a company of rangers, the nearest house, the Hornesby's about ten miles distant; the nearest town Bastrop, about 35 miles. Building in Austin under those circumstances and at that time was quite another business from building in Marlboro now (1860), with dry lumber, circular saws, jointing, planing and matching-machines, and a good steam engine to drive them. In Austin 21 years ago we cut and felled the timber, hewed the large floor joists, studs, braces, etc., sawed all the covering and floor boards, made the doors and sashes of hard pine, split and shaved the shingles, and in fact took everything of the lumber kind from the tree, and worked the same by hand into a good substantial house, 18x40, two stories high; and most of the work done with the rifle within reach of the hand, for at that time the Indians and Mexicans were very troublesome. "Signed Elbridge Howe"



MARLBORO ASSOCIATION

INSURANCE AGENTS

BOULE INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

WILLIAM E. CRATTY

DOWNEY INSURANCE AGENCY

A. C. FENTON INSURANCE AGENCY

FRANK H. KELLEHER

EDOUARD L. MARTEL

RUSSELL INSURANCE AGENCY

NORMAN F. WELLEN

RALPH H. WHITMAN INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

C. E. WILLIAMS INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

Although Elbridge Howe was not so important as his uncle Asa Brigham in the founding of the Great State of Texas, yet it is evident through him that Texas was settled by the best men that the north could offer. He was 23 years old when at Texas and his experience there, of building a fine house all the way from the living trees to finished building, stood him in good stead. At Marlboro he became one of the best builders in the vicinity, served on the Board of Selectmen for twenty years, and was for ten years the president of the Marlboro Savings Bank, and the first president of the Peoples National Bank. He died in 1886. Elbridge Howe was first cousin to Amory Maynard for whom the town of Maynard, Mass. was named; and, to supply Amory Maynard's woolen mills with water, Fort Meadow Reservoir in Marlboro was made, in 1849. This reservoir area is now a beautiful residential district, and the Town of Maynard on the Assabet River is one of Marlboro's pleasantest daughter-towns.

George A. Howe, a son of Elbridge served in the Civil War, and with his father started the Howe Lumber Co. which today is operated by the Diamond Match Co. on the original site on Florence St.

Another son of Elbridge Howe was Stephen, who founded the dry goods business of Howe and Stetson, which now is the W. A. Allen Co. still in business at the original stand in the Masonic Building. Stephen served in the Civil War as a member of the 5th Mass. Reg. Band.

More spectacular though than Asa Brigham and Elbridge Howe in the early history of Marlboro was Marlboro's Sidney Sherman who was born here in 1805 and attended district school here. After working in Boston and New York mercantile establishments, he went into business in Ohio. Then in Kentucky he established a plant to make bagging material for the baling of cotton and also had a sheet lead plant. At the age of 30 he had accumulated quite a fortune, and was commissioned a captain in the Kentucky militia. He furnished the equipment for his company of fifty men, and on the last day of 1835 set forth with his Kentuckians down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and up the Red River to join General Sam Houston to help wrest Texas from Mexican control, and soon he was placed in command of a regiment which marched to meet General Santa Ana's Mexicans at San Jacinto Bay near Galveston, where on April 21, 1836 Sherman was the first to sound the famous battle-cry "Remember the Alamo". The whole Texan Army was only 800 men, but on that day they defeated the Mexicans who numbered 4,000.

Colonel Sidney Sherman led the charge of the Texan army's left wing that was the turning point of the battle, and the State of Texas has erected on the battle field a lofty monument to Sherman and his men.

Sherman purchased 2,000 acres near Galveston and built a home there. He served in the Texan Congress, and introduced a bill for the creation of the Texan Militia to patrol the Republic's borders, and thus was the father of the "Texas Rangers", a world-famed organization. Another bill created the office of Major General of all the Militia, and by election Sherman filled this office of Commander of the Texan Army, which post he held until Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845.

During the war between the U.S. and Mexico in 1848 and 49, Sherman was not actively engaged in

military plans, but was developing industrial projects, and in 1849 visited Boston to arrange financing for a railroad to the west which was commenced in 1850. That same year the U.S. Government paid the state of Texas ten million dollars to relinquish its claims to what is now New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and Sherman had an important part in carrying out this business. The railroad which he started was the nucleus of the Southern Pacific and because the Civil War came before this railroad was operative, the Boston investors were greatly concerned, and lost the money they had advanced.

The Marlboro Mirror of March 30, 1861 runs a story derogatory of Sidney Sherman, calling him a pirate because he had, just previous thereto, acted as leader of a group of Texans who seized a New Bedford whaling ship laden with oil in Galveston Harbor. This act, the paper said, was not unprecedented, as similar occurrences had taken place in other ports of the secessionist states, and in the pro-slavery states he was being hailed as one of the great heroes of the times. The newspaper recalls the losses sustained by those who had invested in the Texas railroad who would now never get returns on their money. It speaks of his parents who sleep in the Spring Hill Cemetery of Marlboro, and as a devastating slur on the Texan hero the paper says, "Sidney is described as a dull boy when at school by those who were his associates".

He died on August 1, 1873 at Galveston, Texas, and his descendants still live in that state. Sidney Sherman has been highly honored in Texas, and by some factions is esteemed to have done more to establish that great part of our country than General Sam Houston. In Marlboro Sherman's name is scarcely known and nearly lost in oblivion. His case truly represents the biblical saying, "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own Country." Matthew. XIII, 57.

At the time of the Civil War, 1861-1865, Marlboro's area included what is now the Town of Hudson (which was incorporated in 1866) and over those years the average population was about 6,200 people. The total number who saw war service was, according to a prominent veteran, 831. This would be 13½% of the population, and of those, 91, or more than one in eleven, died in the service. Marlboro men served in seventy different army organizations in the Civil War besides those who served in the navy.

Continually since the Revolutionary War, there had been at least one militia company in Marlboro, and district regimental musters were held in Marlboro or some nearby town every year. In the 1840's there were three Marlboro companies, and in the 1850's one company, and in 1860 there were two rifle companies. When the call came from President Lincoln to furnish troops in the spring of 1861, both of these companies were recruited to full strength, and eager to go into action. They were companies F and I of the 13th Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. They were fully equipped, even gaudily; their high-crowned hats had a big black feather ornament on one side, and a bronze American Eagle on the other. While they impatiently awaited orders in Marlboro, some of their members resigned to join other regiments that were assembled at Boston and ready to leave for the front. Resignations were permissible for the volunteer companies of that date were unofficial enterprises of patri-

WAY SIDE COUNTRY STORE



Route 20

Marlboro, Mass.

THE FIRST RESTORED COUNTRY STORE

Established in 1795, purchased by Henry Ford in 1929, moved to Marlboro and reopened July 17, 1930. Must always remain as an Old Time Country Store because of deed restrictions.

Now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Milt R. Swanson and operated on site of Hager's Dam, thus making it the Best Country Store By A Damsite.

FAMOUS FOR . . .

- > Old Time Penny Candy
 - > Cheese, strong E'nuff To Vote.
 - > Glass, China and Ironware.
 - > Yankee Saturday Nite Supper.
 - > 55 Kinds of Jam or Jellies.

2 Salty Branches on Tuna Wharf, Rockport, Mass.

otic civilians, and were not subject to government regulations until mustered into the United States Army.

Meanwhile a band of music made up of twenty Marlboro men had volunteered and been accepted to accompany the 5th Massachusetts Regiment, and plans to recruit a regiment in Boston to be comprised entirely of Irish immigrants had matured and the Ninth Regiment including Company G made up of 65 Marlboro men under Capt. John Carey of Marlboro had been mustered into the U. S. Army on June 11, 1861, for 3-years service. Finally after what seemed to be never-ending delays, the call came for the 13th Massachusetts Regiment, and Marlboro's companies F and I, left by train at the Main St. depot for Boston, and were mustered into the U.S. Army for three years on July 16, 1861.

The Marlboro Journal and Mirror of July 16, 1864 notes in two brief paragraphs that Co. I of the 5th Mass. Reg. left Marlboro on July 13th under Capt. A. A. Powers for the camp at Readville near Boston, numbering 130 men. And on July 15th another company entrained for the same camp under Capt. David L. Brown, who was the lieutenant of Co. I of the 13th when the John Brown Bell was taken from Harper's Ferry in 1861.

Another company was furnished from Marlboro, to serve a term of nine months, so that in all, six companies were recruited in Marlboro, the three later ones including many who re-enlisted after being discharged from earlier service. With so many men in so many different branches of the Military Services, Marlboro was represented in campaigns throughout the whole southland. The Irish volunteers who were the first to leave Marlboro suffered the most casualties, including 18 men and Capt. John Carey. The two companies in the 13th Regiment lost in all 21 men, including John L. Spencer who was the first to die of all the Marlboro men and who succumbed at Harper's Ferry. The whole

town of Marlboro turned out for his funeral, even though he had no family in Marlboro, as this was the first instance of the tragedy of war. Many Marlboro men lost an arm or leg, and Postmaster John L. Fay suffered the loss of both an arm and leg, after which he was confined in Libby prison. Others suffered at Andersonville Prison.

At the start of the war Marlboro appropriated large sums of money for equipping her men, and for the support of soldiers' families and after the war for many years for pensions and family relief of service men, before such matters were taken over by the Federal Government.

In 1868 the Civil War veterans formed their local part of the Grand Army of the Republic, naming the post for John Aaron Rawlins who had been a pre-war friend of Gen. U. S. Grant in Galena, Ill. and an adjutant on Grant's staff, and in 1865 chief-of-staff with the rank of general. When Grant was President in 1869 he named John A. Rawlins as Secretary of War in March of that year, but Rawlins died the following September. The Marlboro veterans had at first chosen the name "Lincoln" for their post, but as another post had priority on this name, they adopted the name "Rawlins" shortly after that general's death.

The Spanish American War in 1898 was a brief conflict that began officially April 25, 1898, and treaties of peace were signed August 12, 1898. On May 7, the Marlboro Militia, Company F of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry regiment, entrained for camp at the South Framingham Muster Field, which had been named "Camp Dewey" in recognition of U.S. Admiral George Dewey's sinking of the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay on May 1.

The 1890's — "The Gay Nineties" — was an era of sophistication and the people were tossing about smart phrases with abandon — "Go way back and sit



CONGRATULATIONS

MARLBORO

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR

300th BIRTHDAY

We at A&P proudly salute a great city on this memorable occasion. We are very happy to have played a part in the steady growth of this fine community.

For over a century now, our one aim has been to bring more good food to more people for less money.

A&P FOOD STORES

down", "Whede the chicken got the axe," "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay." and other happy verbal shots.

But in Marlboro when Co. F marched down Main Street, carrying full equipment, to enter the Pullman coaches at the loading platform of the Wheeler Dart Express Company's siding, smart quips gave place to solemnity, to tears, and to inspired patriotic declamation. Capt. Thomas E. Jackson led his khaki clad company of well drilled soldiers, following the Marlboro Brass Band and a cordon of police. The street was packed with thousands of citizens, and the school children waving small flags were massed on the High School common. Buildings were decorated with bunting; Factory and locomotive engine whistles kept up a continual blast; bells rang and cannon boomed. On May 20th the 6th regiment left Framingham for Camp Alger in Virginia, where Company F was joined later by Marlboro recruits to bring its enrollment to 109 men.

While the company was at Framingham for two weeks, it was visited daily by hundreds of Marlboro well wishers who brought food in quantity so that the field training there was interspersed with elaborate picnics.

At Camp Alger the food was scandalously poor, and the climate worse. Many were seriously sick, but were able to proceed by boat to join General Shafter's army near Santiago de Cuba, but they did not have a part in the battles of San Juan Hill or El Cavez. Soon after they were transported to Ponce on the island of Puerto Rico under General Miles, and thence marched north along the mountainous roads to San Juan, having a few minor skirmishes along the way. Ernest D. Marshall of Company F died in Puerto Rico, and so for him the Marlboro Spanish War Veterans Camp is called the Ernest D. Marshall Post No. 17. William H. Page died on ship board enroute to Cuba, and these seem to be the only deaths while in uniform. Many contracted fevers which later had fatal consequences.

Besides the glory achieved by Marlboro soldiers participating in a war for early victory, Marlboro civilians were continually animated by evidences of the war in little trophies sent home — red and yellow rosettes from Spanish uniforms, brass buttons with Spanish insignia, and small Spanish flags with red and yellow stripes. Captain Jackson brought home a diminutive Puerto Rican lad who had been his servant.

The war had its music — John Philip Sousa's, "Stars and Stripes Forever," and Marlboro quartets on summer nights for many years after sang "Good Bye Dolly Grey," "Just Break the News to Mother," and "The Banks of the Wabash."

As a sort of reward for work well done the State erected the Armory Building on Lincoln Street in 1905. The City erected the "Hiker" monument on Bates Avenue, facing the G.A.R. monument.

Since the turn of the century Marlboro citizens along with their fellow Americans have been involved in three serious wars and lived to witness the entirely modern phenomena known as the "Cold War." From 1914 onward the storm clouds gathered until the entrance of the United States into the First World War in 1917. Previous to the declaration of war, several local men joined foreign armies. Ralph Charleton joined the Canadian Army; Russell Frye and Morgan Curtis joined the "Harvard Unit" for ambulance drivers for the French

army. Many of the Americans who enlisted in foreign armies transferred later to the United States Forces.

Unlike the Spanish American War in which the majority of casualties came from the fevers contracted in a tropical climate, in this war, hand to hand combat, heavy artillery, gas warfare and more advanced weapons cost many lives. The leisurely holiday atmosphere of the soldiers drilling at Camp Dewey and picnicking with their families seems idyllic by comparison.

When the war began the 26th Yankee Division under General Clarence R. Edwards left from New England. Included was Marlboro's Company M of the 6th regiment which had been to some extent reorganized to form a military police company. They left Marlboro on April 17, 1917.

The effects of the war were to be seen in the city as it observed Heatless and Meatless days, joined in supporting Liberty Bond drives, knit innumerable sweaters, and believed religiously that the war was being fought to end all wars.

No sooner had Marlboro extricated herself from the dark days of the depression than the nation was plunged again into the horrors of the Second World War. Approximately 2000 young men and women were drafted or volunteered to serve in almost every corner of the globe. At home citizens bought War Bonds. Practice air raids and blackouts became part of the way of life. There were shortages in most vital commodities and the housewife patiently stood in line waiting to buy with money and handfuls of ration stamps. Civil Air Patrol groups and the Ground Observer Corps served in a civilian defense capacity. Factories worked around the clock and housewives diligently saved fats and flattened tin cans. Victory gardens flourished and just about everyone learned how to apply a splint or extinguish an incendiary bomb. Fortunately our land was spared the ravages of war but the sense of possibility of attack united all in a sense of the urgency and necessity of community action.

The Korean conflict demonstrated the horrors of even limited warfare and although there was not the same fear of invasion which had encouraged activity during the previous war it is interesting to note that of the 800 Marlboro men who served in this conflict, the majority were enlisted rather than drafted personnel.

Each of these wars in terms of lives lost have been terribly costly. There are few living in Marlboro today who have not been touched personally in the loss of either a relative or friend.

Today we are involved in what has been termed a cold war. Its victories and defeats usually involve events which can be interpreted for good or evil in the realm of propaganda. The U-2 incident, spy satellites orbiting our globe, and the inter-continental missile which at best might provide a twenty-minute warning system before complete annihilation have removed the concept of war far from the parade ground and musket drill.

The future is unknown. Man by the use of his wisdom might yet prove master of his fate. It is the fervent prayer of all who observe this tercentennial that the historian of a hundred years from now will find himself devoid of subject matter on the matter of war.

COMPLIMENTS OF YOUR PROFESSIONAL DRY CLEANERS

ASSOCIATED CLEANERS OF CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS

Hudson - Marlboro - Maynard - Northboro - Southboro - Westboro

CHANI BROS.	MARLBORO
CHARLES CLEANSING CO.	MARLBORO
CHIC'S CLEANERS	MARLBORO
GOULD CLEANERS	WESTBORO
HILL TOP DRY CLEANERS	MARLBORO
HUDSON CLEANERS	HUDSON
JO-ANN CLEANERS	SOUTHBORO
JOHN'S CLEANERS	MAYNARD
MAYNARD CLEANERS	MAYNARD
MIDDLESEX LAUNDERERS & CLEANSERS, INC.	MAYNARD
NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANSERS, INC.	MARLBORO
PRIEST'S CLEANING SERVICE	MAYNARD
TOWN CLEANERS	HUDSON

“Wee conceive this lande might be comfortable for our subsistence...”

Towns like Marlboro in the early days were agricultural and self-sustaining. Surplus farm products and firewood grown in Marlboro were sold or bartered in Boston to obtain necessary foreign goods. The brooks which abounded in Marlboro provided sufficient water power to run the local grist and sawmills, but not enough to encourage the growth of heavier industries such as weaving or paper manufacture which was developing in other localities.

But by 1810 Marlboro people had found that shoes could be made here entirely by hand labor, using home made tanned leather and linen thread, in quantities large enough to take to Boston for sale. Ephraim Howe is reputed to have been the first to commercialize the home shoe industry, making rough shoes for children. His success prompted others and soon there were many farmers devoting their spare daylight hours to this business. In 1832 Joseph Boyd and his brother Samuel started a full-time shoe factory, and of course others followed suit and this specialized business grew so fast that by 1850 many Irish and some French-Canadian immigrants came here to work in the factories. The discovery of gold at California in 1849 gave impetus to the settlement of the great areas west of the Mississippi and outfitters of expeditions to the west needed shoes in great quantity. This also led to the selling of heavy boots and shoes in the southern states, where cotton raising had reached to boom proportions. Western territorial expansion and southern slave-labor plantations had created a demand for shoes in quantity.

The Civil War only added impetus to shoe manufacturing to equip the northern army. At the end of the war in 1865 many of the Confederate States soldiers were barefoot, but the Union soldiers were well shod.

Meanwhile steam power had been introduced in Marlboro factories to turn the machines that had been invented, by necessity, to speed up shoe production. Bigelow heelmaking and Bigelow peg machines were invented in Marlboro, and the former are still being manufactured; but the greatest boon to the shoemaking industry was the sewing machine with adaptations for heavy leather work. This was the invention of Elias Howe of Spencer, Mass., who was a descendant of John Howe, the first settler of Marlboro. Howe invented the machine in 1845, but it was nearly ten years later before it became used in shoe factories.

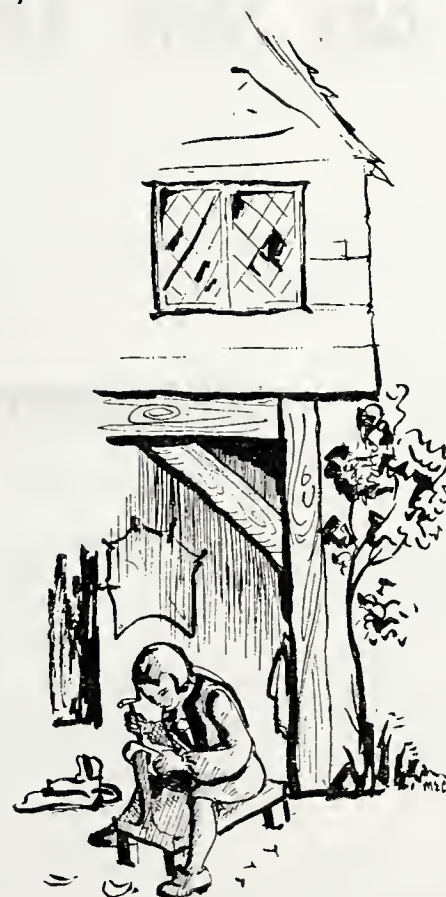
The shoe industry prospered after the Civil War in the making of such fine shoes for men, women and children that hand-made shoes were driven off the market. Many Marlboro men made substantial fortunes in the shoe industry — the Boyd brothers, Joseph, Roger, John and Samuel. The latter, not only employed great numbers in his factories, but built homes for them, established the gas works and electric plant in Marlboro, promoted the public water supply, built the electric street car line (in 1889, the first in this country), and in 1855 built a branch-line steam railroad to a terminal

station on Marlboro's Main Street, that occasioned the building up of the present business and mercantile section of the City. He formed a partnership with Thomas Corey for the making of shoes and their several factories were later operated by Rice and Hutchins Co., and then by the Curtis Shoe Co. The Coting Ave. and Howe St. factories of this concern are today still turning out shoes and operated by the John Addison Foot Wear Co. and the Diamond Shoe Corp.

S. H. Howe and Co. had several factory buildings in the West Village of the City, one of which today makes shoes under the name of B. A. Corbin and Son. Another is occupied by the Koehler Mfg. Co., makers of metal products.

The John A. Frye Shoe Co. had a factory at the corner of Pleasant and Chestnut Streets with a tannery connected. They manufactured men's work shoes, and an annual event was the display in a store window of a pair of shoes, size 22, made especially for a southern negro, who if standing tip-toe must have had a reach that would exceed that of today's seven-foot-tall basketball players. Today the factory operates under the same name, but entirely different ownership.

Another old-time shoe factory is still standing on Howe St. and was owned by John O'Connell and Sons, one of the Irish immigrants who became a factory owner. There were several other shoe factories in Marlboro, all producing in the 1890's, at which time Marlboro was rated as producing more shoes per year than any other city in the United States.



CONGRATULATIONS TO

MARLBOROUGH ON ITS

300th ANNIVERSARY

Bay State Abrasive Products Company

WESTBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

Today the shoe industry still employs a large segment of the local population, but since the turn of the century newer industries here and in the surrounding communities have made gradually increasing demands of the labor supply.

The Koehler Manufacturing Company was established in 1912 at its present location on Lincoln Street by Mr. Ernest Koehler. The wooden frame factory, a former S. H. Howe Shoe Plant was leased to Mr. Koehler by B. A. Corbin & Son Company for the purpose of manufacturing the Koehler Flame Safety Mine Lamp. In 1915 the business was acquired by Mr. Henry G. Powning and Mr. Henry G. Lapham and incorporated as a new company in 1917. In 1920 a two-story brick building was built adjacent to the original factory, completing the facilities as they exist today. At about the time the present owners took over the company, the late Mr. Grant Wheat, inventor, joined the staff, bringing with him his new electric miner's cap lamp. The first Wheat Rechargeable Cap Lamp won U. S. Bureau of Mines approval in 1919 and became one of the first such lamps to be used in this country. Since that time the Koehler Company has continued to specialize in underground lighting equipment and in recent years has grown to become a leader in this field. In 1935 arrangements were made with the firm of Oldham & Son Limited of Manchester, England, whereby the Wheat Electric Cap Lamp would be manufactured and sold under license by them in the Eastern Hemisphere. Since that time the Wheat Lamp has been manufactured by Oldham plants in six different countries. Koehler Manufacturing Company and Oldham & Son Limited continue today to work together on the development of safer and more efficient lamps for the mining industry.

Although specializing in mine lighting equipment, the company has maintained through the years a successful Metal Stampings business, producing parts on a contract basis for many large New England firms. Over the years it has been a large producer of shoe last hardware and is today the largest single manufacturer of metal parts for the shoe last industry. Recently the company has diversified its stamping business through the requirements of the electronic companies located in this area in the form of miniature parts fabricated from many unusual materials.

Another group of products which the company has developed during the more recent years includes an assortment of hand spotlights for both commercial and consumer use. Today the "Commando," a dry-cell spotlight, stands as one of the most popular hand lamps of its kind on the market. A great many Koehler Lamps of both the rechargeable and dry-cell type may be found in use by the country's leading Fire and Police Departments, as well as the armed forces.

The Koehler Manufacturing Company, presently owned and managed by Mr. Kimball C. Powning, is actively engaged in developing new products and looks forward to an expansive and prosperous future in Marlboro.

Aaron Dennison, a watchmaker and jeweler, traveled from Boston to Portland and Brunswick, Me., in 1844 with pasteboard and glazed papers and with the skillful help of his father, Andrew Dennison, a shoe cutter, and his two daughters, completed the first set-up boxes in America. These boxes were sold to the jewelry trade in Boston and proved to be better made and

finer appearing than any boxes the jewelry trade had ever seen.

Anxiety to meet the problem of supply was quickly overcome for father and son put their heads together and worked out a paper box machine. Before the end of the year ten hands were employed and by the following year the output of the homestead workshop yielded \$2,000. Within a few years the industry was firmly established and the box business increased considerably. E. W. Dennison was put in charge of selling boxes, and seeing unlimited expansion opportunities, he opened an office in Boston in 1850.

In 1894 the manufacturing of boxes was transferred to the Dennison Tag Plant in Roxbury. In 1897 Dennison business had greatly expanded and it was moved to a new location in Framingham. On January 26, 1923, a new five-story factory was opened in Marlboro for the making of boxes. In 1927 an addition was built.

For the past 37 years the Dennison Box Division at Marlboro has produced fine quality paper and plastic boxes for the jewelry trade. It has diversified into the production of made-to-order boxes for some of the country's leading manufacturers of prestige merchandise.

A substantial number of the 275 people currently employed are Marlboro folks, many of whom started with the company back in 1923 and are still on the active payroll.

The Marlboro Wire Goods Company was started in March of 1921 by Hector E. Moineau and three associates. It was incorporated in April of that same year and activities were started in an old shoe factory which then stood at the corner of High and Exchange Sts. This building has since been demolished.

The business prospered and, in 1924, a part of the present building was built and into it the new company moved in January of 1925.

Rapid progress was made and, in 1929, additional space was required, so an extension was built on the west side of the original plant. This sufficed for approximately eight years.

In 1937, the Marlboro Wire Goods Company found itself again cramped for space so that an additional building, just about equal in area to the original one, was designed and built between the original plant and Winthrop St.

Through the years, a great many different items have been produced in this plant, from small items for household use to wire carrier baskets for super-markets and large size display racks for all types of material.

Lamp guards, fan guards and many other items have been produced also. Besides that, a large number of sub-assemblies and parts for other manufacturers have been made.

The Marlboro Wire Goods Company also has, for many years, produced a variety of items that are used in the manufacture of shoes and which are distributed on a national basis by an organization that specializes in shoe factory equipment.

This equipment for shoe factories consists of sole racks and trays, box toe holders, upper holders, tag

COMPLIMENTS OF

Marlboro Package Store
Dealers

B & D PACKAGE STORE, INC.

NEW ERA PACKAGE STORE, INC.

WALCOTT - AVEY, INC.

holders, wood heel clamp screws and a variety of other special items that are produced in lesser quantities.

After a modest beginning as Providence Automatic Stamping Company, July 5, 1925, in Providence, Rhode Island, the company moved to Marlboro, Mass., in October 1927, where it became known as Johnson-Claflin Corporation, under the management of co-founders Gustav J. Johnson, President, and Frederick E. Claflin, Sr., Treasurer. Metal stampings, tools and dies, gages and fixtures were the specialties of the concern at that time, and still continue to be the leading factor in making the concern the success it is today.

During World War II, the concern enlisted its facilities for the duration of the war, and contributed immeasurably in the manufacture of war material.

During the years after the war, a new product was introduced to the public manufactured by the firm, it being a twin-oven oil and gas kitchen range bearing the trade name "New England Maid." At the present time the range is also available with gas and oil, both ovens operating independently.

Frederick E. Claflin, Sr., Treasurer and director of the company, retired from active participation in the company, May 9, 1958, after thirty-one years in the business. Mr. Claflin is presently making his home in Ormond Beach, Florida.

In February of 1959, Gustav J. Johnson, President and co-founder of the company passed away at the age of 81, and his oldest son, Herbert G. Johnson, who was associated with his father in the business, became President. Gunnar V. Johnson, another son, became Treasurer and director to replace Mr. Claflin on his retirement.

At present the company management is composed of the three sons of Gustav J. Johnson, namely, Herbert G. Johnson, President, Gunnar V. Johnson, Treasurer, Kenneth J. Johnson, Director, and Frederick E. Claflin, Jr., Director.

The Marlboro Telephone exchange was first established in May 1880 and, was taken over by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1883.

The exchange was originally located at the site of the present Lamson Block then known as Burke's Block. As business increased and more space was needed the exchange was moved to the Corey Building upon its completion in 1900; it remained there until March of 1959.

The first manager was Ralph Walker and as far as can be determined one of the first customers was at that time the Dart Express, known today as the Wheeler Dart Express.

The system was changed from the Magnetto or crank type, to common battery in August 1911, and to dial operation March 1959.

Telephones in service 1906-700, 1910-1006, 1920-2058, 1940-3555, 1950-5767, 1958-7889, and as of March 1960-9167 with 6793 subscribers.

The Marlboro Division of the Worcester Gas Light Company, New England Gas and Electric Association (formerly the Marlborough Gas Light Company) has been an entity in this community for approximately one-third of the City's lengthy history. The old company was incorporated on February 15th, 1865, by a special act of the legislature. The original incorporators were

Samuel Boyd, Thomas Corey and Joseph Boyd, with real estate not to exceed \$20,000 and a capital stock limitation of \$50,000.

The Hudson Gas Light Company was incorporated in 1902 by an act of legislature. This company was incorporated by a group of ten men.

On April 15, 1904, the Hudson Gas Light Company was actually purchased by the Marlboro Company and at that time became known as the Marlboro-Hudson Gas Light Company when the State Legislature authorized the two companies to consolidate.

In 1939 the consolidated companies were purchased by the New England Gas and Electric Association from the New England Electric System, and it was at this time that the present Division Manager, George A. Ohman was transferred from the Worcester Gas Light Company to head the new company. Ten years later, the company was actually merged with and became a division of Worcester Gas Light Company.

The Company now supplies gas to approximately 7,000 customers in Marlboro, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Southboro. The territory served by the company is adjacent to that of the Framingham Division of Worcester Gas Light Company and the Marlboro Division has for a number of years purchased its entire gas requirements in bulk from the parent unit. Natural gas was introduced into the company transmission system in 1951.

Since the advent of Natural gas in this area, the local company has had a tremendous growth in customers. At the present time it has over two thousand house heating customers, sixteen hundred tenement heating customers and eighteen hundred kitchen heating customers.

In 1939 when the local company was purchased its personnel consisted of seventeen employees and four vehicles. At the present time the personnel has increased to forty-one and the vehicles increased to twenty-one units. Also in 1939 the company had 4,369 customers on its lines and at the present time it has 7,010 customers.

Electricity came to Marlboro in 1886. The original company was the Marlborough Schuyler Electric Company which was organized on February 15 of that year. The company started in business with \$25,000. The incorporators and officers were President Lorren Arnold, Vice President S. Herbert Howe, Treasurer Charles F. Holyoke, William N. Davenport, Charles E. Dustin, H. M. Linnell, and C. H. Stone. The company name was changed to Marlborough Electric Company in 1889. Twelve years later the company extended its service to Southborough, and in subsequent years to Northborough in 1908, Berlin in 1909, Westborough in 1910, and Bolton in 1912.

In later years the Marlborough Electric Company was acquired by a utility group. Then in the early 1930's it became obvious that small electric companies could be operated more efficiently if they were banded together into larger operations.

On July 6, 1938, Marlborough Electric Company was consolidated into the Worcester Suburban Electric Company. Then in February 1951, seven companies in the area merged into Worcester County Electric Company. Today, Worcester County Electric serves Marl-

Foot Flairs

MUTUAL SHOE COMPANY

boro and 76 other cities and towns in the Central Massachusetts area. Worcester County Electric is a subsidiary of the New England Electric System which is the largest electric utility in the New England area.

Continuing in the tradition of Marlboro's early agricultural importance, are the florist and orchard industries. Charles Trombetta's greenhouses are a familiar sight to all who travel Route 20. As a producer of carnations exclusively, Mr. Trombetta's twenty-four-year-old business is one of many in New England which supply the nation's demand for this flower. It is a five million dollar a year business in Massachusetts alone. Mr. Trombetta has done much pioneer work in the improvement of the strains of this flower which was introduced from Greece about 100 years ago. The carnations grown in his greenhouses supply florists throughout the country.

The produce of its orchards has been another of Marlboro's claims to fame. People from all over New England identify our city as "the place where the apples grow." The magnificent spring panorama of apple blossoms at the Curtis and Rice orchards, or the sight at harvest time of the trees bent to the ground with the succulent red fruit are scenes unforgettable to the Marlboro citizen or visitor. Progress is inevitable and it is noted with regret the inroads which housing and commercial development have necessitated in the lands which were once orchards. However, it is hoped that although produced on a more limited scale, the apple, native here before the white man came, will not disappear from our countryside.

TRANSPORTATION

When Marlborough was first settled, the "Connecticut Way," or road, ran through the town. Over this road, called by the people the "Great road," the first line of mail coaches was run by Captain Pease, and it was over this road that General Washington passed in 1789, when he stopped and dined at the old Williams Tavern.

By 1850, however, a railroad branch line had been run to Marlboro from what is now the Boston and Maine R. R. which then connected Boston with Fitchburg, Mass. This branch had its terminal in that part of Marlboro that was set off as the Town of Hudson, which was also a shoe making center. In 1885 this branch-line was extended to the center of Marlboro by a company composed of Marlboro stockholders. The

terminal was a depot which stood where the Immaculate Conception school now is, at the corner of Prospect and Washington Sts. In the same year, through the influence of Samuel Boyd, another branch line was run from what is now the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to a depot at the corner of Main and Florence Sts. A railroad line was at that time being built to connect to the Boston and Worcester railroad at Framingham, and thence to Fitchburg, and crossing through a corner of Marlboro in the south part of the town. The State had issued charter rights for the construction, and, as that charter mentioned Marlboro, Mr. Boyd, practically at his own expense, had a spur track run to Marlboro's Main St. This proved to be a quicker route to Boston than the other "North" route through Hudson, and it

was put into operation a few weeks earlier. The "North Branch" railroad company immediately entered a protest and claimed damages for the alienation of their potential carrying business. The matter was debated in the State Legislature for several years, and finally in 1860 the Legislature found in favor of the "South Road," not on the legal aspects of the case, but on the question of public convenience, the majority of the riding public having, over the intervening years, showed a preference for the "South Road" and this should not be denied them. However, both railroads were prosperous and continued in operation with passenger and freight service until the passenger business was captured by motor busses and private automobiles operating on the public highways.

These railroads contributed much to the continued success of the shoe industry in Marlboro as they tied in to all of the railroad network of the country, both in the bringing of raw materials and the transporting of finished goods.

Air travel was introduced in 1927 with the opening of the Marlborough Airport. In its early days, its use was limited to barn-storming troupes, popular at that time and during the next decade. World War II caused the closing of the airport until 1946, when it was re-opened. At the present time, it serves in two capacities, that of providing flight instruction, and of conducting charter flights to New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, and the Cape. Parachute demonstrations have focused attention on the airport, and it is being used increasingly by business coming into the area with the establishment of new industries.

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"ARROWS TO ATOMS"

A Synopsis of Scenes and Episodes

EPISODE ONE: THE BEGINNING OR THE END

The clocks of the world are ticking away the future.
This future may be 24 hours or 24 centuries.
Which shall it be — explosion or exploration?
Our heritage shall tell us, for in our past and present lies the pattern of the future.
We turn back time to see where we will go.

EPISODE TWO: THE GODS OF ONAMOG AND REVEREND ELIOT

The village is called "Whippsuppinicke"
A place of sudden death
A taboo place.
An unclean place.
The village is called "Whippsuppinicke"
Home of the red animal — fever
The blood swollen god — pestilence
The Pennacooks turned to their pagan God for a sign, and there was nothing but death!
Only the God of Reverend Eliot could bring them solace.

EPISODE THREE: SETTLIN' AND SURVEYIN'

1660. The General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony apportioned house lots to thirty-eight land owners. The size of the lots ranged from 50 acres to 16 acres.
Wealth, ability to improve the land, and active participation in the founding of the settlement determined the size of the lot.

EPISODE FOUR: BLACKBOARDS AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Here's Dr. Benjamin Franklin and his Hist'ry class in a special entertainment arranged in honor of our visit. It's their version of the Marlborough version of the American Revolution.

EPISODE FIVE: THE SEVENTH DAY

All of these settlers were religious . . . highly religious.
Each of them had great faith.
Faith in their country.
Faith in their fellowman.
And, above all, faith in their God.

Our thanks ...

... FOR THE OPPORTUNITY OF PLAYING
A PART IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF

Marlboro

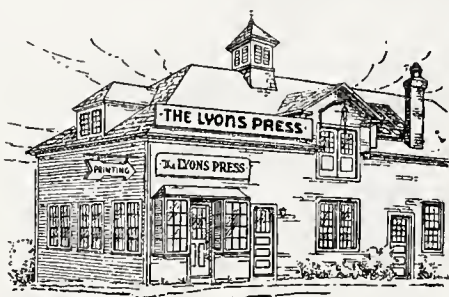
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EPISODE SIX: MARLBOROUGH ON THE MOVE

Grow up, little town! Grow up!
Here they come down the road on their way to Williams Inn.
Mailmen and stages,
Immigrants and kids,
Farmers with produce,
Settlers with shoes,
There they go down the road . . . here comes Sam Boyd's train!
Grow up little town! Grow up!

EPISODE SEVEN: WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

I say, "Slavery stays, "Mister!"
I say, "Follow the railsplitter, he's the President!"
South Carolina secedes from the Union!
So does Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana!
Dissension in the Union!
Dissension in the Union!
WAR BETWEEN THE STATES!!

EPISODE EIGHT: A TOWN? A CITY? OR WHAT?

The election has been close.
And the issues have been sharply stated.
What is the result?
The news is happy, BUT

EPISODE NINE: THE MIGHTY MADDEN HAS STRUCK OUT . . . ALMOST!

The game is close.
Cannonball Jimmy Ryan's on the mound.
Mighty Frank Madden is at the bat.
Here's the windup, the pitch, and there it goes.
Frank's circling the bases.
It looks like a home run for our side!!
Hurra — What Did You Say Ump?
Game called on account of riot!!

EPISODE TEN: SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

The year is 1917.
Once again the people of Marlborough hear the troubling sounds of war.
This time it is 3,000 miles across the Atlantic.
Marlborough's Company M went to France to fight.
Many would never return.
They would be laid to rest in the low green tents whose curtains never outward swing.

EPISODE ELEVEN: NICKLEDDEON TONIGHT — CHARLESTON TOMORROW

Doo-wacka-doo-wacka-doo-wacka-DOO!
Doo-wacka-doo-wacka-doo-wacka-DOO!
Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to the Roaring Twenties.
Theda Bara's at Reilly's Theater.
Paul Whiteman's at Lyonehurst.

EPISODE TWELVE: MARLBOROUGH AND MR. ROOSEVELT'S ALPHABET

Panic depression the Wall Street Crash.
Bankruptcy breadlines soup kitchens . . . and, the
W P A

EPISODE THIRTEEN: SIEGE FOR FREEDOM

The time D plus 12. The place Iwo Jima
In spite of a truly ingenious defense, the Marines slogged forward, stopping for nothing.
Still under deadly fire they attacked Mt. Suribachi.

EPISODE FOURTEEN: TO THE FUTURE

Ahead people of Marlborough lie new frontiers
Broad widening
Certain to make the Atomic Age the Age of Utopia if we but say
WE ARE AMERICANS.

TERCENTENARY SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Daily Events

June 10 - 19, 1960

- 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Tercentenary Hospitality House and Registration Center located at the First Church Congregational. Snack Bar and Souvenir items. Corner of Bolton and High Streets.
- 9:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. Tercentenary Headquarters, 153 Main Street. Information, tickets and souvenirs.
- 12 Noon Devotional services every day except Sunday at First Baptist Church. Rev. Edwin Moyer officiating.
- All Day Historical Window Displays in all stores.
- Tercentennial Fiesta at Ward Park.
- Weekdays The following displays will be open daily:
- 3:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. "The Atom at Work" an exhibit of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, operated by the Museum Division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. At Ward Park.
- Saturdays
- 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. U. S. Army Cavalcade of Progress Display from Cameron Station, Virginia, at Ward Park.
- Sunday
- 1:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. U. S. Army "Hercules" Missile Display at Ward Park.
- U. S. Navy Information Trailer and Exhibits at Ward Park.
- Boy Scouts of America Display at Ward Park.
- Week-days
- 3:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. 1960 Chevrolet Show "Featurama" at Marlboro State Armory.
- Saturday
- 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. U. S. Naval Construction Battalion Display at Marlboro State Armory.

Thursday — June 9

- 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Old Fashioned Bargain Days. Retail stores conducting special sales.
- 11:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. Luncheon at the Holy Trinity Church, corner of Main Street and Cotting Avenue.

Friday — June 10

- 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Old Fashioned Bargain Days. Retail stores conducting special sales.
- 8:00 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. Coronation Ball and presentation of Tercentennial Queen and her Court at Lyonhurst. Music by Cosmo Valente.

Saturday — June 11

- 9:00 A.M. Outdoor Solemn High Mass sponsored by Marlboro Council No. 81, Knights of Columbus at Ward Six Field. Mass to be celebrated by Monsignor Alfred Julien, Pastor of St. Mary's Church. Right Reverend Christopher P. Griffin, State Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus, Chaplain of the Massachusetts General Court and Pastor of Our Lady of the Railways Chapel, South Station, Boston, will deliver the sermon. The Sisters of St. Ann's Academy will sing.
- 10:00 A.M. Helicopter flying and static display, Marlboro Airport.
- 10:30 A.M. Firemen's Parade.
- 1:00 P.M. Firemen's Muster at Ward Park.
- 1:30 P.M. Air Show. U. S. Army 93rd Transportation Co. (Light Helicopter) from Ft. Devens, Mass. Static Display, 26th Aviation Co., A.R.N.G.
- 4:00 P.M. Marlboro High School Graduation at Ward Six Field.
- 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. Ham and Bean Dinner at Holy Trinity Church.
- 7:00 P.M. 25th Reunion Class of 1935 at Marlboro Country Club. Presentation of award to High School Senior for essay on "My Ideas To Improve Marlboro."
- 8:15 P.M. Year 2010 Essay Awards. Announcement of winners. At Ward Six Field.
- 8:30 P.M. **Premiere performance of the Historical Spectacle, "ARROWS TO ATOMS,"** New England's largest outdoor production; the thrilling and enjoyable story of Marlboro and its environs, with a cast of 300, on a setting over 270 feet in length at Ward Six Field.
- FIREWORKS FINALE.

Sunday — June 12

- 8:30 A.M. and 10:45 A.M. Two identical services of Worship and Communion at First Baptist Church. Rev. Edwin Moyer, Pastor will deliver the sermon, "Arrows to Atoms in Religion."
- 12:00 Noon Luncheon and reception for National, State and Local dignitaries at Wayside Inn, Sudbury.
- 2:00 P.M. Tercentenary Parade will start at Lincoln and Pleasant Streets, proceed West on Lincoln to Broad Street, South on Broad to West Main Street, East on West Main and Main Streets, to Maple Street and South on Maple Street to Commonwealth Avenue.
- 2:00 P.M. United States Air Force Flyover — 731 TC Squadron, Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass., and 732 TC Squadron Grenier Air Base, Manchester, New Hampshire; 94th Troop Carrier Wing.
- 8:30 P.M. **Second performance of "ARROWS TO ATOMS"** gigantic outdoor Spectacular at Ward Six Field.
- FIREWORKS FINALE.

Monday — June 13

- 8:00 P.M. Rollerama at Lyonhurst Roller Rink. Thrills and spills on wheels, precision skating with grace and rhythm, featuring the finest skaters in New England, with colorful lighting and costuming.
- 8:30 P.M. **Third performance of "ARROWS TO ATOMS"** the living story of the history of Marlboro, at Ward Six Field.
FIREWORKS FINALE.

Tuesday — June 14

- 8:30 P.M. **Fourth performance of "ARROWS TO ATOMS."** The greatest in stage settings, colorful costumes and scenery, with a cast of 300, at Ward Six Field.

Wednesday — June 15

- 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Tour of Historical Homes. Tickets available at Tercentennial Headquarters, 153 Main Street.
- 2:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. Hobby Show at Lyonhurst; including a variety of 85 hobbies to be displayed.
Bay Path Barn Square Dancers — exhibition of Western Style dancing.
- 8:30 P.M. **Fifth performance of "ARROWS TO ATOMS"** New England's largest outdoor stage production, at Ward Six Field.
FIREWORKS FINALE.

Thursday — June 16

- 12:00 Noon to 1:30 P.M. Luncheon at First Baptist Church, Monument Square.
- 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. Supper at First Baptist Church.
- 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Tour of Historical Homes. Tickets available at Tercentenary Headquarters.
- 2:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. Hobby Show at Lyonhurst, including a variety of 85 hobbies to be displayed.
Bay Path Square Dancers — exhibition of Western Style square dancing.
- 7:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. Archery demonstration and Night Shoot at Fish and Game Grounds.
- 8:15 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. Hilarious Remington-Rand Shavoff. Fun-filled beard shaving contest between members of the Brothers of the Brush with full beards. **Sixth performance of "ARROWS TO ATOMS,"** a stirring story of Marlboro, at Ward Six Field.
FIREWORKS FINALE.

Friday — June 17

- 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Junior Olympics at Ward Park. Finals of track and field events for all school children.
- 6:30 P.M. Parachute smoke jump by Parachutes, Inc., Orange, Mass., at Marlboro Airport.
- 8:30 P.M. **Seventh performance of "ARROWS TO ATOMS,"** presented under the stars, with a cast of over 300 actors at Ward Six Field.
FIREWORKS FINALE.

Saturday — June 18

- 8:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. Senior Fishing Derby at Lake Williams. Conservation-Education theme.
- 10:30 A.M. Tercentenary 20-mile Bicycle Race. Start at Main and Bolton Sts. Finish at City Hall.
- 12 Noon 10-mile AAU Road Race. Start at Monument Square, finish at Ward Park.
- 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Junior Fishing Derby at Lake Williams. Conservation-Education theme.
- 2:00 P.M. Water Ski Show at Ft. Meadow Ski Club at World War II Memorial Beach.
- 3:30 P.M. Skin Diving Exhibition and display by Marlboro Skin Diving Club and Marlboro Sporting Goods Co., at World War II Memorial Beach.
- 3:00 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. Ham and Bean Supper at V.F.W. Home on Lincoln Street.
- 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. Ham and Bean Supper at Unitarian Church Grounds, corner of Lincoln and Pleasant Streets. In case of inclement weather supper will be served in Parish Hall.
- 8:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. Band Concert by Marlboro High School Band under the direction of Cosmo Valente, at Ward Park.

Sunday — June 19

- 1:30 P.M. Harness Racing at Marlboro Fairgrounds. Eight feature races, including the Enterprise Pace, Knickerbocker Handicap and the Rockingham. Band Concert by Maynard Community Band.
- 2:00 P.M. Antique Airmen's Show at Marlboro Airport.
- Afternoon Show
1:30 to 5:30 P.M. Tercentenary Sportarama at Marlboro Fish and Game Grounds.
- Evening Show
6:30 to 9:30 P.M.
- 6:00 P.M. Time Capsule Ceremony at Marlboro Public Library.
- 8:00 P.M. Songfest and Night of Harmony by Barbershoppers and Sweet Adelines at Ward Six Field.

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Old Fashioned Bargain Days Committee

James Ridge, Co-Chairman
Robert Lord, Co-Chairman

Historical Windows Committee

Vincent Lynch, Chairman
Antonio Cormier
Mrs. Margaret White
Mrs. Mary DeSimone
Miss Rita Hutt

Music Committee

Fireworks Committee

Christopher Ghiloni, Chairman

Displays

Carl R. Rowe, Chairman
William H. Finn, Sr.

Firemen's Parade and Muster

Harry Sherman, Chairman
Chief John Brecken, Honorary Chairman
Raymond Slattery
Ovila Auclair
Roy Boule

Roller Skating Show

Ranny Colianni, Chairman

Tercentenary Hobby Show

Charles Robert, Chairman
Richard Snyder
Mrs. Jeanne Langelier
Mrs. Anne Damico
Peter Boisse
Mrs. Eliabeth Benson
Mrs. Grant Wheat
Mrs. Anna Nilsen
Mrs. Francis Delaney
Roland Robert

Charles Brown, Co-Chairman
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Joseph Armstrong
Mrs. Mary Rossi
Mrs. Avis Rossi
Mrs. Vincent Lynch

Cosmo Valente, Chairman

William L. Farrell

A. A. Barbadoro
Henry N. LaForme

Aime Gauthier
Walter McDonough
Ralph Belmore
Perry W. O'Leary
Paul Lepore

assisted by the Friends of Lyonhurst

Richard Dufault
Mrs. Julia DesRochers
Ernest Simoneau
Antonio Cormier
Mrs. Rose Boisse
Mrs. Blanche Walker
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Mrs. Helen Brodeur
Harold Wheeler
Russell McKinnon

Pat Damico
Raymond Cahill

Mrs. Doris Collins
John Hanley
Mrs. Rose Jusseume
Mrs. Evelyn Durand

Joseph DiAntonio

Lewis F. MacLellan

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John Kenney
Raymond Belmore
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James Linehan

Joseph McKinnon
Miss Cynthia Hastings
Norman Simoneau
Mrs. Alma Cormier
Mrs. Ernest Turner
Mrs. Anna Labossiere
Mrs. Rosaline St. Germaine
Francis Delaney
Mrs. Florence Williams
James Martin

ESTABLISHED 1897

MARLBORO COAL COMPANY

Serving the heating needs of Marlborough residents for more than six decades, the Marlboro Coal Company counts as its greatest asset the mutual trust and confidence shared by the company and its customers. The Marlboro Coal Company proudly salutes the City of Marlborough on its three hundredth anniversary, and looks forward to many more years of service to the community.

you know they're safe

with OIL HEAT

Safe • Comfortable



OIL HEAT

DIAMOND OIL COMPANY

279 MAPLE STREET

MARLBORO

As Marlborough's first oil dealer, the Diamond Oil Company has, since 1896, supplied home heating for seven generations of Marlborough residents.

From the kerosene deliveries of the gay 90's to the modern, golden heating oil of 1960, the Diamond Oil Company has enjoyed serving its neighbors twelve months a year, every year since 1896.

MARLBORO'S PIONEER OIL COMPANY

BLANCHETTE OIL COMPANY

The Blanchette Oil Company, after more than a quarter century of serving the heating needs of Marlborough families, will now continue to serve its customers as a division of the Marlboro Coal Company.

This association with one of New England's largest petroleum dealers will bring our customers the widest range of home heating service.

you know they're safe

with OIL HEAT

Safe • Comfortable



OIL HEAT

Chester Fitzpatrick
Paul Hinckley
Paul Harpin
William Mauro

Junior Olympics Committee

George "Doc" Delaney, Honorary Chairman
Ralph Grasso, Chairman
Frank Kronoff
Richard Lafreniere
Mrs. Theresa Daly
Richard Durand
Mrs. Ethyl Wallace
Mrs. Barbara Hibbert
Miss Irene Bennett

Senior and Junior Fishing Derbies

Leo Ferrechia, Chairman
Joseph Testa
John Jaworek
James Whiteaker
Al Bouchard
Charles Fraser
James W. Ferrechia
Joseph Ferrechia

Tercentenary 20-Mile Bicycle Race

John W. Sullivan, Chairman
Mal Wallace, Honorary Chairman

AAU Road Race

James E. Carr, Chairman
George Hughes
Roger Babinea
Ronald LaFreniere

Water Ski Show

David Wilcox, Chairman
Donald Champagne

Harness Racing

John J. Downey, Co-Chairman
William H. Tighe, Co-Chairman
George Aiken

Antique Airmen's Show

Donald Lacouture, Chairman
Theodore Perrotti
George Spence
Robert L. Savageau

Tercentenary Sportarama

Robert Babineau, Chairman
Leon Wheeler, Jr.
James E. Carr
Leo Ferrechia
Francis Gibree
Aime Peloquin
Kenneth Mitchell
Harry Bosworth
Edward Goggins

Time Capsule Ceremony

Donald G. Lewis, Chairman

Year 2010 Contest Judges

Hector A. Moineau
Alfred Riani

Skin Diving Committee

Sponsored by the Marlboro Skin Diving

Tour of Historical Homes

Mrs. Hazel Sandler, Chairman

Songfest and Night of Harmony

Richard B. Putnam, Chairman
Robert Long

Helicopter Stunt Show

Lt. Richard Nanartowich, Chairman
Capt. Richard Keating

Tercentenary Parade Committee

J. Francis Granger, Chairman
Major Emile A. Dion, Co-Chairman
Mrs. Herman Crowell
Lt. Col. Daniel J. Curran
Maj. William H. Finn
Capt. Robert Rennie
Capt. Ernest Regnier
Lt. j.g. Joseph F. Granger
Lt. Kanare Trompolous

Robert Pacific
Ross Moir
Harry Pacific
David Paquette

John B. Rice
Joseph P. Drummey
William Grasso
Melvin Little
Gil Tremblay
William Maroney
Thomas Drummey
Miss Ruth Johnson

Alfred Peloquin
Art Francis
Harry Sherman
Edward Goggins
Roscoe Babineau
Harold Hunter
Cosmos Cazaropolous

Arthur Marandette

Edgar Gadbois
Raymond Durand
William Grasso
Joe Testa

Stephen Campbell
David McCarthy

Paul F. Donahue
Robert McCarthy
Wallace O. Girouard

Robert Haigh
Ira Ward
Anthony Cofelice

Alfred Fontaine
John Pease
William Tompkins
John Bates
Al Harper
George Auclair
James Whiteaker
Paul Lassos

John A. DiBuono

Richard B. Curtis
Judge George F. Dewey

Association and The Marlboro

Mrs. Lorraine Carroll, Co-Chairman

William McMahon
Mrs. Phyllis Tremblay

Major William Brown
Capt. Robert Williams

M. Sgt. Joseph Ferrechia
Brig. Gen. John G. Sheehan
Lt. Col. Francis Bracken
Maj. John J. McGillivray
Capt. Roland Zanca
Capt. Richard Nanartowich
Lt. Robert Lacroix
CWO3 Costa Butka
Col. Ernest W. Carr

Dennis Driscoll
Dick Goodwin
Joseph Picone

Albert Claridge
Ronald Lafreniere
Edgar Gadbois
Samuel Duca
Mrs. Rosemary McCarthy
Mrs. Catherine Drummey
Miss Eva Hanley
Mrs. Jean Dunn

Ovide Lanois
Paul Lassos
Royal Burke
George Veith
Roland Livernois
Harry Bosworth
Fran Gibree

V. Norman Mullen

Nick Marshall
Warren Marshall
William Taylor

Joseph P. Dzigas
Joseph E. Lozouski

Donald J. O'Brien
Cecil Standish

Carmen Perrotti
Raymond DeStefano
Thomas Cuddy, III

Henry Hanson
Joseph Ferrechia
William Grennell
Donald Garcia
Gramp Berry
Ernest Kay
Ovide Lanois
Roland Livernois

Mrs. Robert H. Beaudreau

John W. Sullivan
Arthur Bourdeau

Sporting Goods Co.

Raymond Jolie

2nd Lt. Dean Adams

Lt. Col. Frank H. Walker
Capt. Paul F. Shaughnessey
Capt. George Sassesville
Capt. Thomas Tobin
Lt. Robert Thieverge
Lt. Richard Cloutier
And representatives of all civic and fraternal organizations

Editors Note: In a program of this size, one is apt to run into difficulty in giving due recognition to all those who have made this celebration possible. Any errors or omissions are hereby apologized for. Corrections will be made in our next Anniversary issue, to be published in 2010. Kindly contact editor at that time.

A Salute to 300 Proud Years

First National Stores hails the historic city of Marlborough on the glorious occasion of its tercentenary . . . looks forward to a prosperous future for this busy, pleasant community where so many of our loyal customers make their homes.

The development of Marlborough industrially has been rapid in the last hundred years, after two centuries as an agricultural area. Marlborough's contribution to the shoe industry, for example, has been noteworthy. Nevertheless, Marlborough has never lost its New England charm, its Middlesex County identity as one of America's earliest incorporated towns.



Similarly, First National — another New England institution, — has grown from village store to modern supermarket, yet the principles of friendliness, reliability and thrift, on which it was founded, remain the basis for its service today, just as they will continue to for the future.



"Lest Fire Strike or Panic Ensur

The early settlers of Marlborough were a law-abiding citizenry; the existence of the stocks beneath the stairs of the meeting-house where good people on their way to Sunday-worship could view the miscreant paying the penalty for his crime — probably of shooting a bird on Sunday, blaspheming, or speaking against the government — and the boldly-lettered "DRUNKARD" sign firmly affixed to the back of the weak-willed imbibor attest to the fact that our forebears were not disposed to trifle with law and order, and the enforcement thereof. The Village Elders, and later the Selectmen of the Town were judge and jury, as well as arresting officers. But it was not until 1858, very nearly two centuries after its establishment that Marlborough saw anything resembling a definite Police Department established. On May 15 of that year, George H. Warfield was appointed Special Police Officer with all the powers of a Constable. Seven years later, in 1865, the Town by-laws then adopted provided for a sufficient number of police officers to be named to ensure the maintenance of law and order, and to arrest any violators of the law. Twenty years later, six men were listed as Constables, including one Jeremiah Keane who served as Chief of Police at that time; their combined salaries for that year totaled \$3197.19.

When Marlborough became a city in 1890, the title Chief of Police was replaced by that of City Marshal, until 1925, when the City Council passed an ordinance restoring the title of Chief to the head of the department. The position of Chief was an appointive one, however, and no particular experience was required of the man the Mayor chose to name head of the Department, until the year 1947, when the citizens voted to give the Chief of Police Civil Service status, although all other members of the Police Force had been under Civil Service since 1900.

That same year, the first Police Cruiser, a horse-drawn wagon was purchased and used until 1913 when it was replaced by a patrol wagon and ambulance. The department now has two ambulance-type cruisers, provided with two-way radios, resuscitators, and first-aid equipment. There are, at present, in addition to Chief Clifford A. Scott, four sergeants, 16 regular patrolmen and seven reserve officers.

A photographic section, teletype communications system, installation of additional police emergency call-boxes, and a Safety Program for our schools are among recent innovations.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Marlborough Fire Department was established in 1831 when a secondhand "hand-tub" fire engine was purchased by public subscription and a company of volunteers was formed to operate this equipment. Three years later, the citizens added another engine and soon after a third one, so that there was a hand-tub for each of the three villages of the town. In 1849 the town itself bought three new engines but engine houses and fire companies were the problem of the citizens of

each village. These engines were named the "Torrent" in the East Village, the "Okommakamesit" in the West Village, and the "Eureka" in what is now Hudson. Officers of these companies were the Town's leading citizens, and company membership was by election of carefully screened candidates. The companies were efficient and great rivalry existed; there were also social clubs that promoted dances, dinners and fairs by which they obtained money for the up-keep of equipment, the surplus going for uniforms. In 1853 the State Legislature passed an act that these companies could be maintained at public expense and the men in the companies could be paid; three dollars per year was the base pay, and this was turned into the company treasury by the members.

In May of 1860, a ladder company was organized, equipment bought, and a building erected. The Company was named the Union Hook and Ladder Company; Clarence Brigham, who died on March 9, 1960, at the age of 102, was elected a member of this company in May 1878, and was its last surviving member.

All fire apparatus was drawn by hand, and horses were not used until 1889 the same year the public water system was constructed; previous to that date, water was pumped from wells and brooks, each house having its own well, with many shallow cisterns, built by the town for storing water for fire prevention and for fire-fighting. Occasionally one of these old cisterns is encountered when a street is dug into for reconstruction of drains and sewers.



"Bootmakers Since the Days of the Covered Wagon"

MAKERS OF NATIONALLY ADVERTISED

LINE OF LACE AND SLIP-ON BOOTS

John A. Frye Shoe Co., Inc.

Established 1863

Oldest Locally Established Firm In Continuous Operation Since Founding

The ladder company was the elite of the fire department; its social functions were elaborate and the meeting room in its building was carpeted and finely furnished. To this company was later added a hose reel to supplement the hose carried by the engine companies. There were many "firemen's musters" when companies from surrounding towns would go into competition for running time, and for distance of spouting water. As sporting events these continue until the present day with old tubs manned by fire buffs. The old Okkoommakamisit tub is now owned by a club in the town of Marblehead, Mass. The ladder company could not find a place in those tub competitions, but made up for it by its superior social role and its more elaborate uniforms.

With the introduction of the public water supply system in Marlboro, the water pressure at street hydrants was high enough to enable the city to dispense with engines, and hose companies were substituted.

These were horse-drawn, and of course required permanent fire drivers to care for the horses, usually a single horse to each company. The hose truck wheels were shifted to runners for the winter months. In the changeover to horse drawn apparatus the ladder company was able to maintain its social prestige, as the truck could not be placed on runners for the snowy seasons, and consequently had to have much more horse power. No one could ever forget the three-abreast matched white horses drawing the ladder truck, particularly when the horses were attached to the hose reel vehicle and taken out for daily exercise along the Main St. The "hooks" were something!

By 1910 the horse-drawn ladder truck had been supplanted by a motorized piece of apparatus, with solid rubber tires. Soon after all of the fire fighting equipment was motorized, and all horse drawn vehicles gave way to the gasoline powered conveyances, and no more are sparrows seen in flocks along our streets.



BEST WISHES
OF PROSPERITY
**Our Lady, Queen of Missions
Retreat House**
:-:
Our Lady's Kindergarten
:-:
conducted by
The Missionary Sisters
of the Immaculate Conception
187 Pleasant Street
Marlborough, Massachusetts

THE FABRIC CENTER
WOOLENS — COTTONS — RAYONS
*Zipper Repairing
Buttons Covered
Belts and Buckles Covered
Braided Rug Material*
165 MAIN STREET
MARLBORO
Tel. HUntley 5-2278

Congratulations to the

City of Marlboro

AKROYD - HOUDE POST 132

AMERICAN LEGION

CUSTODIANS

OF

THE FAMOUS

JOHN BROWN BELL

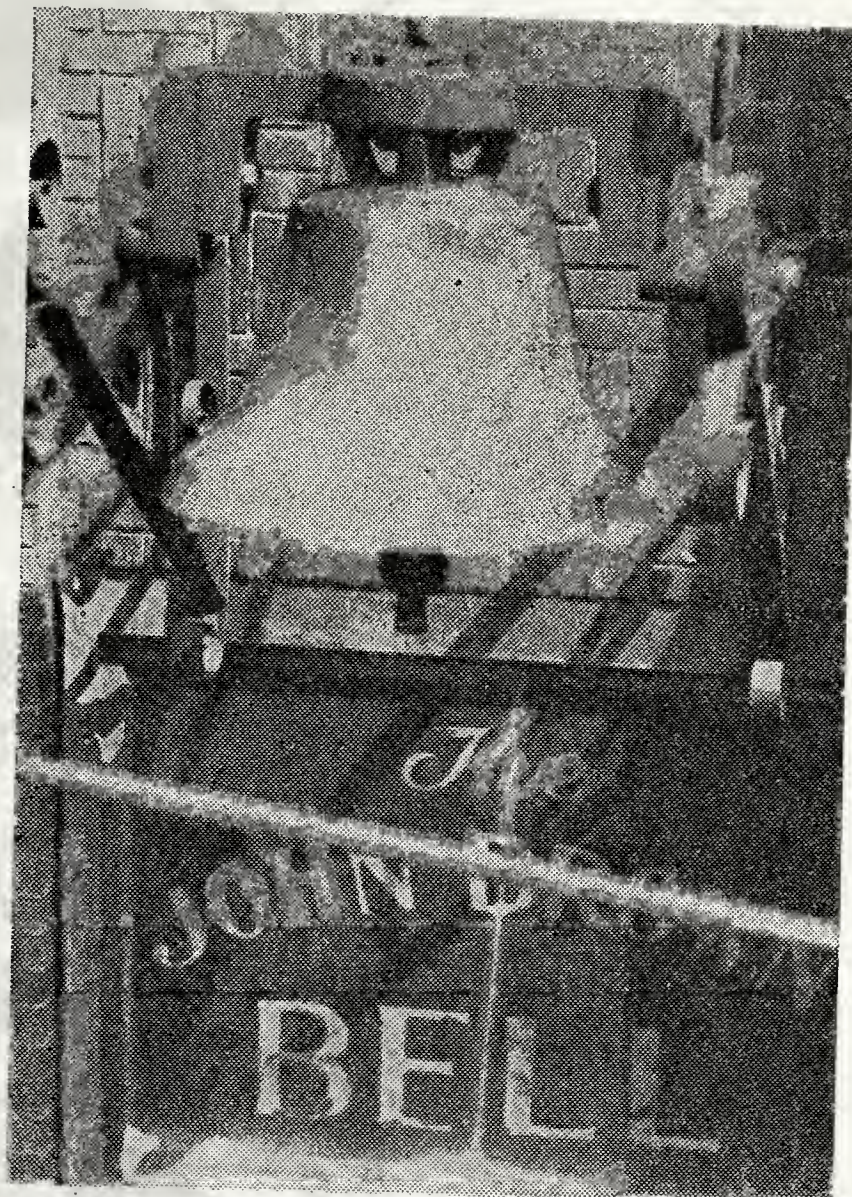
The Story of the John Brown Bell

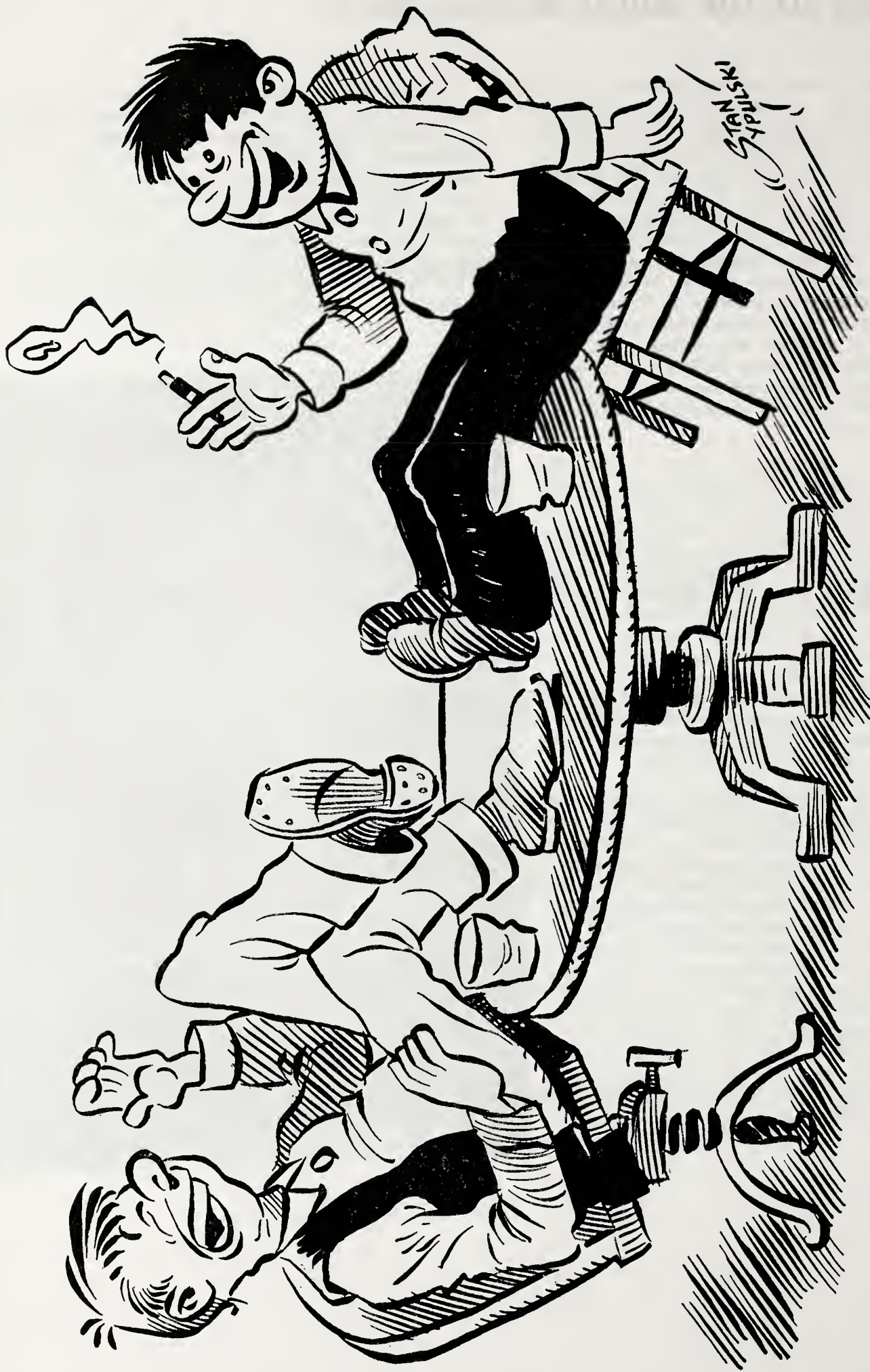
In the early days of the Civil War, Company I, composed of Marlboro men, was assigned to duty in Maryland near Harper's Ferry to guard against any Confederate attempt to cross the Potomac River and seize the Washington Capitol. It was here that the U.S. Arsenal was located which John Brown, the anti-slavery crusader, had captured in 1859 in a futile attempt to rally the slaves into insurrection. It was in the fire house of the Arsenal that Brown was trapped and captured by the U.S. Marines from whence he was brought to a speedy trial and execution for treason. In the northern states he was regarded as a martyr while southerners characterized him as a villain and traitor. The John Brown episode added fire to the differences between northern and southern states, and had helped to bring about the war which was the reason for Company I being at Harper's Ferry.

Company I was assigned the task of removing from the arsenal anything of salvage value. Several men who had been members of the "Torrent" Fire Engine Company in Marlboro, (the "Torrent" being a hand tub) decided that the bell still hanging in the belfry atop the engine house at Harper's Ferry was just what their engine house in Marlboro needed. On September 26, 1861, Lt. David Brown led the men of the company in the removal of the bell. Ordered to rejoin the 13th regiment at Williamsport Lock in Maryland, they took the bell with them on a canal boat. The War Department gave them permission to keep the bell, but they found, to their disappointment, that their lack of funds and restrictions on railroad transportation would prevent its shipment to Marlboro at that time.

In the spring of 1862 the regiment was sent into battle, and the Marlboro men left the bell in the care of a Mrs. Snyder who had baked bread for them during the winter. Finally after many engagements and casualties, their three year term of enlistment was over, and Company I returned home. The old bell was forgotten. And then in 1892, a G.A.R. National Encampment was held at Washington, D.C., and some of the surviving members of Company I, including some of those who had taken down the bell, decided to go to Williamsport Lock and look up old friends there. Having been refused rooms at the local hotel run by an unreconstructed rebel, they went and found the Mrs. Snyder who had cooked for them thirty years before. She took them in for the night, and they found that she had kept their bell for them, part of the time buried in her garden for security.

Lysander Parker and James M. Gleason of the original Bell squad then had the bell shipped to Marlboro. The "Torrent Engine" and its bell-less house had by then disappeared, and the city of Marlboro had a public water supply that needed no engines. The G.A.R., the John A. Rawlins Post 43 of Marlboro, was then building a three story headquarters for themselves on Main Street and the "John Brown Bell" was placed on the front of this building, overhanging the street, and there it has remained ever since, its high pitched and penetrating tones sounding out on all appropriate occasions.





NEXT WEEK WE'VE GOT TO GET ORGANIZED

The Executive Committee and Lou Ghiloni, General Chairman



LEOMINSTER

MARLBOROUGH

FITCHBURG

Just fifty years ago this June, William A. Allen became the sole owner of the William A. Allen Co.

This culminated a steady succession of resident owners of this department store founded in 1859 by Mr. Charles F. Wilson.

At the death of Mr. William A. Allen in 1938 his son, John G. Allen, succeeded to the ownership and there are now three stores in operation; Marlborough, Leominster and Fitchburg — all under the name of Allen's Department Stores.

More than one hundred years of uninterrupted, honest, upright endeavor in the department store business is the history of this store.

As a centenarian may we congratulate the City of Marlborough on being a tercentenarian.

MARLBORO SUPPLY, INC.

32 FLORENCE STREET

MARLBORO, MASS.

HU 5-1740

WE ARE PLEASED TO ASSIST OUR COMMUNITY
IN CELEBRATING ITS 300th ANNIVERSARY

1906 . . . 1960



G. BONAZZOLI & SONS

173 Washington Street

Hudson, Mass.

Marlboro HUntley 5-0333

Hudson JO 2-2542

Constructors of
Bridges Highways Culverts Sewers Railroads Factories Homes

G M C DEALERS

BONAZZOLI OIL CO., INC.

Incorporated 1932

173 Washington Street

Hudson, Mass.

Marlboro HU 5-0333

Hudson JO 2-2542

FUEL - RANGE - KEROSENE - NO. 5 and NO. 6 OILS

Prompt Metered Deliveries

24 Hour Burner Service

The Lakeside Oil Co., Inc.

111 LAKESIDE AVENUE

MARLBORO

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

MARLBORO COUNTRY CLUB

THE FINEST NINE HOLE
COURSE IN NEW ENGLAND
THE SOCIAL CENTER
OF OUR COMMUNITY LIFE

WILDWOOD INN

ROUTE 20 — MARLBORO, MASS.

WE INVITE YOU TO ENJOY
OUR DELICIOUS FOOD
AND CHOICE LIQUORS
STEAKS — LOBSTER — CHICKEN
WE HAVE SERVED FOR 36 YEARS

CONGRATULATIONS MARLBORO

ON YOUR TRI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION !

AS YOUR NEARBY NEIGHBOR AT THE WAYSIDE MILL WE
REJOICE IN YOUR 300th BIRTHDAY

PEPPERIDGE FARM
INC.



*Old New England Grist Mills today still Stone-Grind
Flour for Pepperidge Farm Whole Wheat Bread.*

From one neighbor to another

Margaret Rudkin,
Director

W. T. GRANT CO.

COMPLIMENTS OF

CENTRAL SUPPLY COMPANY

EVERYTHING IN PLUMBING, HEATING and WATER SUPPLIES

83 MECHANIC STREET

MARLBORO

WHEELER-DART EXPRESS CO., INC.

— Serving —

BOSTON - MARLBORO - HUDSON
FRAMINGHAM - SOUTHBORO - ASHLAND

Connecting Carriers to all points

BOSTON OFFICE: Utica St. Tel. Liberty 2-6965

MARLBORO OFFICE: 20 Florence St. Tel. HUntley 5-1111

Established 1846

CONGRATULATES MARLBORO ON ITS 300th ANNIVERSARY

Compliments of . . .

MARLBORO'S MOST MODERN FUNERAL HOME

- Private Parking Facilities



- Casket Selection Room

Air Conditioned

Cadillac Equipment

JOHN W. SULLIVAN FUNERAL HOME

AMBULANCE SERVICE

378 Lincoln Street

:

Tel. HU 5-2000

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Marlboro

OUR CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE

CITY OF MARLBORO

ON ITS

300th ANNIVERSARY

TWO STORES SERVING MARLBORO

MARLBORO'S FRIENDLY STORES

UNITED STORES CO.

166 MAIN STREET

UNITED TOY ANNEX

175 MAIN STREET

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

MARLBORO

THE LYONHURST

ROLLER SKATING RINK

Marlboro, Massachusetts

HUntley 5-9712

THE SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE

ROYAL CAFE

526 LINCOLN STREET

— HOME OF —

THE ROYAL INDIES

ROYAL SOFTBALL TEAM

ROYAL BOWLING TEAM

HENRY DENONCOURT, Prop.

DeCIERO'S ESSO SERVICE STATION

SERVICE AS YOU LIKE IT
WHEEL ALIGNMENT AND BALANCING
GENERAL REPAIRING

EAST MAIN & LINCOLN STREETS

MARLBORO, MASS.

Telephone: HU 5-9799

LONG A HISTORICAL NAME IN
THE CITY

THE FRICO CLUB

487A LINCOLN ST.

Extends Sincere Congratulations to the
Highland City on its 300th Birthday

BEST WISHES TO THE
CITY OF MARLBOROUGH

ON ITS

300th ANNIVERSARY

MASSACHUSETTS BROKEN STONE CO.

WESTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SUPPLIERS OF BROKEN STONE AND BITUMINOUS CONCRETE

CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE

CITY OF MARLBOROUGH

TRIMOUNT BITUMINOUS PRODUCTS CO.,

INC.

1840 Parkway

Everett, Massachuettis

MARLBOROUGH FOUNDRY, INC.

555 MAPLE STREET

MARLBORO, MASS.

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR CITY

ROBERT L. NYE WALTER B. NYE HOWARD B. NYE

LIBERTY TOOL & MACHINE CORP.

181 LIBERTY STREET

MARLBORO, MASS.

24 HOUR TOWING

TEL. HU 5-2427

WARREN'S ONE STOP COMPLETE

Superior Auto Body

QUALITY YOU CAN SEE

WORKMANSHIP YOU CAN TRUST

SIX HARVARD STREET

AUTO REBUILDERS

MARLBORO, MASS.

REFINISHERS

WE ARE OFFICIAL INSURANCE ADJUSTERS

The Formative Years

Our history had its start in humble beginnings just after the turn of the century. It was 1903. The St. Louis Fair was making its mark on a new era and Henry Ford tinkered with a machine that, in time, was destined to revolutionize the face of a nation. This was the background which launched the career of the U B S Chemical Company.

We began as the Union Blacking Company in Lynn, Mass., and made box toes derived from dextrine and clay gums for shoes. As the years unfolded and Henry Ford's Model T became a noisy reality on the nation's highways, U B S added shoe cements and finishes to their product line in a bid for greater profit and prestige.

The years rocked along as the years will and throughout the depression U B S continued to make important contributions to the shoe industry. But real strides did not come about until the Second World War. Because of a scarcity of raw materials, the company concentrated its research and development on synthetic substitutes. Results: a new series of polymer emulsions that would ultimately be used to make a better floor wax.

In 1953, U B S introduced their emulsions to the floor polish industry. Four years later, sales had doubled. The following year sales doubled again. This was truly a successful venture in polymer chemistry.

Just recently, we became partners in progress with the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company of Decatur, Illinois. And today, U B S has sales offices in principal cities located throughout the United States, a warehouse and service laboratory in Greenville, South Carolina, a polymer plant in Lemont, Illinois and an export operation covering the scope of thirty-two countries. But the most promising addition to date is the newly constructed polymer plant and laboratory in Marlboro.

The importance of the Marlboro plant lies in the hoped-for development of new products for the paint, floor polish and shoe industry. It is the underlying key to greater successes in the future.

U B S CHEMICAL COMPANY

DIV. OF A. E. STALEY MFG. CO.

Cambridge 42, Mass.

HELPING THE GROWTH
OF MARLBOROUGH THROUGH
ENGINEERING AND INSTALLATION
OF PLUMBING AND HEATING
SINCE 1921

Bigelow School

Hildreth School

Hillside School

National Battery

U B S Chemical

Inland Express

By

FAY-BYRNE PLUMBING CO.

ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

COLE'S

LUNCHES and ICE CREAM —

(We make it)

Store at 215 Main Street

- :: -

Wayside Country Store —

Ice Cream Stand

Boston Post Road

UNITED MANUFACTURING CO.

36 HUDSON STREET

MARLBORO

CITY HALL GRILLE RESTAURANT

171 MAIN STREET

MARLBORO

THE LAPOINTE MACHINE TOOL COMPANY

HUDSON, MASSACHUSETTS

Michael-Stern Clothes - Mallory Hats - Van Heusen Shirts - Nunn-Bush Shoes

SHEAHAN CLOTHING COMPANY

260 MAIN STREET, MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

(Opposite High School)

FOUNDED BY JAMES T. SHEAHAN IN 1923

James V. Delaney, President

Joseph H. Armstrong, Manager

Madeleine L. Brodeur, Vice-President

CONGRATULATIONS
MARLBOROUGH
ON YOUR
300th BIRTHDAY
STOP & SHOP

GREETINGS FROM THE
WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS INN

*Olde tyme drinks from the colonial day
and fine New England cooking continue
today to provide hospitality and convivi-
ality in*

AMERICA'S OLDEST OPERATING INN

LONGFELLOW'S
WAYSIDE INN

SUDBURY HI 3-8846

LOUIS MASCIARELLI . . .
JEWELER

Celebrates 25 years in Marlboro. Now for the first time the people of Marlboro and vicinity can see, yes and even purchase the old and antique watches and Items of Jewelry and also other Miscellaneous Items which link us to the years gone by — for instance, Pocket Watches that are wound and the hands set by old little keys — just like large clocks — Strange old hat pins of various types — women's silver link bags. Many old postcards over 50 years old, also stamps very old and some new. Several old newspapers of 1892 or later — also a few old coins and many other odd relics too numerous to itemize. I invite you to visit our window at 157 Main Street — next door to the Tercentenary Headquarters and see the many odd items I have collected throughout the years.

LOUIS MASCIARELLI — Jeweler and Watch-
maker of Marlboro for more than 25 years

157 MAIN STREET

MARLBORO

Phone HUntley 5-0522

COMPLIMENTS OF

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

DIVISION 16

BEST WISHES

WINGLER' MEN'S SHOP

THE CLOTHIERS OF MARLBORO

THE BEST IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS

FOR YOUNG AND OLD

MARLBORO SPORTING GOODS

MacGREGOR DEALERS

Complete Line of Quality Sporting Goods Equipment

At Reasonable Prices

Marlboro Owned and Operated

107 MAIN STREET

HU 5-6630

Ray Cahill and Ed Navin, Props.

"Lou" "Norm"
MARTINO and BREAUT

INSURANCE AGENCY
REAL ESTATE

Brokers — All Tyes of Insurance

8 CROSS STREET MARLBORO
Phones: HU 5-2598 and HU 5-2341

D & R CORNER STORE

A. S. Rougeau

1890

1960

GROCERIES — PROVISIONS
DELICATESSEN

Cor. LINCOLN and WINTHROP STREETS
MARLBORO

HUntley 5-3194

FISTORI FIREARMS
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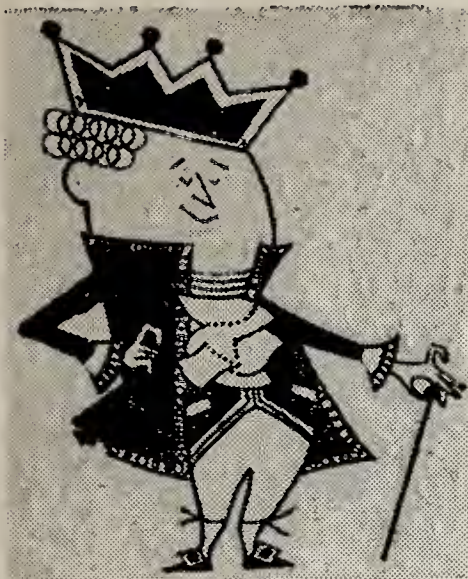
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